

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1814.

No. 301

[VOL. LXXII.]

Wanted  
RIBBON  
present, or at  
least, honest, so  
superintendent on  
one half mile  
side of Severn  
ND BRICE.  
dw.

County

Term, 1814.

Judges of Anne-

Arundel, by

petition, in

mons, of said

benefit of the act

insolvent debt-

or session, eight

of the several

the terms men-

schedule of his

is creditors, and

ascertain them,

act, being an

and the said

ified by compe-

said John Sim-

two preceding

application with-

and, the said

stated in his re-

custody of the

of the county, and

therefrom; it

and adjudged by

said John Sim-

to be inserted in

for Maryland Re-

for three succe-

give notice to his

before the said

at the city of

third Monday of

the purpose of re-

for their benefit,

mons then and

by the said ad-

ing up his pre-

S. Green, Clk.

Sm.

County, se.

Term, 1814.

Richard H. Har-

of the judges of

court, in the re-

by petition in

June, of said

the benefit of the

unduly insolvent

eral supplement

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on oath, as far

them, being an

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before ordered and

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the Maryland Ga-

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Monday of Sep-

give his creditors,

Arundel county

Monday of Sep-

purpose of recou-

their benefit, and

they have, why

mmore should not

the said acts and

as prayed.

Wm. S. Green,

Sm.

County

April Term, 1814.

Jeremiah Towley

judge of the third

the state of Mary-

of Anne Arundel

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of said county,

dit of the act of as-

of sundry inso-

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in, as far as he can

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aid Vachel Johnson

petition that he is

out for debt, and

arged therefrom; it

and adjudged,

Johnson be dis-

dy, and that by

order to be inser-

Gazette or in the

weekly, for three

before the third

next, give notice

appear before Anne-

Arundel on the third

next, for the

ending a trustee for

show cause, if any

aid Vachel Johnson

benefit of the said

S. Green, Clk.

Sm.

OF THE

NAVY,

OF THE

NAVY.

SHAW'S Store,

Office.

2 Cents.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum

From Canadian Papers.

Quebec, July 12.

No addition is made to our stock

of intelligence from Europe since

our last, not understanding the arri-

val of H. M. S. Grampus, in 23

days from Portsmouth. She has

no news of any importance. She

has however, made us solid amends,

by adding \$100,000 in hard dollars

to our stock in specie.

Things appear to continue quiet

in the U. Provinces, though the A-

mericans are in force at Buffalo, un-

der genl. Brown and Scott, 5 or

6000 are mentioned. It is thought

that something will be done as soon

as Chauncey ventures out from Sac-

ket's Harbor. Great, however, is

the call for help against our slipping

ading on the seaboard and loud are

the complaints of men being useles-

ly sent against the Canadas, who

would be far better employed, say

the complainants, in defending the

states where they are daily assailed.

The war must soon, we think, change

from an offensive to a defensive one,

on the part of the States, if peace

be not speedily made.

The Nova Scotia Fenibles (300)

that arrived on Sunday from New-

foundland, took immediate by their

departure, in transports for Montre-

al.

All the hostages who made their

escape from the jail of this city, are

retained and secured, except one of

the name of Putnam.

We have been favored, with the

following account from a gentleman,

who came passenger in the Wm.

Heathcote, transport, from New-

foundland:

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOME-

NON.

On the 24 inst. (sailing off Cape

Char) the sun assumed a very high

blood colour, and at half past two,

a total darkness ensued. This con-

tinued till about six o'clock, when the

horizon somewhat cleared, but at

5 o'clock it became so dark, that it

was impossible to observe any object

however near, without the help of

lanthorns. The ship lay too till

two A. M. when the obscurity dis-

appeared.

It was a singular, and at the same

time, novel sight, to notice the sil-

lons and soldiers, at mid-day, having

recourse to lanthorns to distinguish

their paddings, and meat out of the

cabinose; and not less so for the of-

ficers to be seated at their early din-

ner, by candle-light.

It is difficult to account for this

phenomenon as it was not observed

beyond 15 leagues on either side of

the spot where the ship stood. For

three days previously some ashes

and smoke had been observed, but

on the second no symptom of burnt

wood was felt. It may be presumed

that some volcanic eruption had ta-

ken place in the S. E. direction,

which caused a total darkness in the

breadth of about 75 leagues from

each side of Cape Cmt.

MONTREAL, July 12.

CHIPPWA BATTLE.

British Account.

We have the extreme mortifica-

tion of transcribing into this number

a general order published here yea-

terday, by which it appears that a

severe battle had been fought on the

Niagara frontier, on the 26th ult. be-

tween a small body of our brave troops

under the command of Gen. Riall, and

an American army of 6000 men,

which had landed in the

neighborhood of E. Erie; the gal-

lantry of our officers and men, in

this unequal contest, was highly

conspicuous, but they were under

the necessity of retreating from the

immense disparity of numbers to

Chippewa, and we regret to find

with considerable loss. The move-

ments of the enemy for these few

weeks past have strongly indicated,

as we have previously mentioned,

that the Niagara frontier would be

the scene of his operations; and

quently we are not surprised at

this attempt to gain a footing on our

side; but we must confess that we

were disappointed in finding that our

force was so much divided in that

quarter, which can be accounted for

only by the adherence to the defen-

sive system on our part, by which

means the enemy must always have

the advantage of concentrating his

force and choosing his point of at-

tack. However, as very large rein-

forcements have arrived and are

still expected from Europe, we hope

that our force in the Canadas will

soon be augmented in such a manner

as to relieve that ill-fated district

from the presence of their unprin-

ciple invaders, and prevent a re-

currence of similar misfortunes.

GENERAL ORDER.

Deputy Adj. Gen's Office, Kingston,

July 9.

Lt. Gen. Drummond has received

a report from Maj. Gen. Riall of the

enemy having effected a landing in

great force on the Niagara frontier,

on Sunday the 26 inst.

Having advanced on the 3th for

the purpose of attacking Maj. Gen.

Riall, who had taken post at Chip-

pewa, waiting for reinforcements

from York, the Maj. Gen. gallantly

anticipated the enemy by attacking

him in afternoon of that day, in the

position which he had taken up at

Street's Creek.

After an action highly creditable

to the gallantry and efforts of the

British troops engaged, viz. the

100th regt. under Lieut. Col. the

Marquis of Tweeddale, and one wing

of the Royal Scots, under Lieuten-

ant Colonel Gordon; Major Gen.

Riall withdrew his small force to

Chippewa, after having sustained a

very severe loss in killed and woun-

ded, including a large proportion of

officers.

Lieut. Col. the Marquis of Twee-

dale of the 100th Regiment, Lt. Col.

Gordon of the Royal Scots, and

Captain Holland Aid-de-camp to

Major Gen. Riall, are among the

wounded.

Major General Riall has been re-

inforced at Chippewa by the King's

regiment from York.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY,

Lt. Col. and D. A. G.

CHILLICOTHE, (Ohio) July 16.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

On Friday the 9th inst. agreeably

to the sentence of the Court Mar-

tial, five of the U. States soldiers

were shot at this place for the crime

of desertion. Their names were,

Nathan Prakes, Charles Jonett, Car-

tie Bow, Thomas T. Leader, and

Charles Barr; &c. It is not a little sur-

prising that on the same evening af-

ter the above mentioned execution

took place, another soldier named

Larkin Johnson, deserted from his

post, notwithstanding the awful ex-

ample he had just witnessed. In a

day or two after, he was apprehen-

ded and brought back, when he was

tried by a court martial and senten-

ced to be shot, which sentence was

executed on Wednesday last.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

We are informed that the whole

of the British Prisoners of war now

at this place, have been exchanged,

and will leave here to-day or to-mor-

row for the frontier. They will be

escortd by a part of the 17th regi-

ment who



which the  
 have refused  
 with the state authorities  
 ending one citizen. He  
 can be considered  
 by the federal govern-  
 with the national author-  
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 roads of the enemy. It  
 may be referred to the  
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 at the absolute disposal  
 magistrate of the union  
 he could not demand their  
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 invasion of foreign ter-  
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 say, that the govern-  
 characts & Connecticut  
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 slaves of James Madison  
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 ever purpose he please  
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 and parents, & subject  
 law? No man will ex-  
 but there are among na-  
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 scriptions, and forced to  
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in which the National authorities have refused to co-operate with the state authorities in providing one citizen. But no instance can be pointed out of a refusal by the federal government to co-operate with the national authorities in repelling invasion, or checking the roads of the enemy. Perhaps we may be referred to the conduct of governors Strong and Griswold at the commencement of the war—no answer, that neither those governors, nor any federal governor, have claimed the rights of the national government to require the militia for any of the purposes specified in the constitution. The governors of Massachusetts & Connecticut explicitly declared that the militia might be called for to repel invasion, & so that the militia of those states would always be prompt to obey such a call. It is true they contended that a declaration of war did not of itself place the militia of the several states, at the absolute disposal of the chief magistrate of the union; and that he could not demand their aid in any project of foreign conquest—in the invasion of foreign territory. Is there one honest American who will say, that the governors of Massachusetts & Connecticut were wrong? Is there a man among us who will dare openly and publicly to contend that the freemen of America are the slaves of James Madison, and may whenever he pleases, and for what ever purpose he pleases, be dragged from their homes, their families and pursuits, & subjected to martial law? No man will explicitly say this, but there are among us men who contemplate those patriotic governors because they insisted that the militia could not be converted into conscripts, and forced to march out of the country, in order to pillage, plunder and devastate the territory of our then peaceful and unoffending neighbours. They will be careful too in abusing them, if their conduct in regard to the militia, not to state correctly the opinions which they expressed, because they well knew, that in this opinion they would be supported by men of all descriptions of politics—Here it is that they are charged with, & abused for, opinions which they always disclaimed.

It is on all hands admitted, that the militia can be called out by general government only for purposes specified in the constitution. Now will any man have hardihood to assert, that when called for any such purpose the militia of Massachusetts or Connecticut, or of any other state, has refused to the general government? If such assertion be made let proof be adduced. Is it to be found in the conduct of the governors of Connecticut, who when the vessels of the U. S. were pursued by enemy into the waters of that state at once ordered out the militia to defend and protect them, and aided to them protection so long as general government wished it afforded? Is it to be found in the conduct of the federal governor New Hampshire, who, as soon required by congress, has ordered out his militia for the protection of the 74 now building at Portsmouth? Or would it be some objection afforded with reference to Maryland to the demand the command of every charge can be more base than of a refusal by federal government to co-operate with the national authorities in the defence of the country? will hardly be pretended that the governor of Maryland has refused to share the duty of this war with which the federal government is charged. Yet it may be worth while to give a brief history of the communications between the government of the U. S. and of that of Maryland upon this subject. The first regulation made by the U. S. in the war of 1812 was for a portion of militia stationed at Annapolis, and war officers were required to defend Baltimore. The only two requisitions to the government of Maryland to co-operate with the national forces in compliance with the law, being the two martial laws issued by the national government, and required by Maryland, in addition to the law of 1808, were received with such a spirit of resistance, that the state government refused to obey them from time to time, & showed the officers of

a disposition to protect Maryland, or to co-operate with our state executive in defending its constitutional rights. The people of Maryland surely have not forgotten the answer of the secretary of war to the letter of governor Winthrop, which he represented the existing situation of the town of Boston, and required the general government to protect it against invasion. When the supporters of administration talk about the indisposition of federal government to co-operate with the executive of the United States in the carrying on of this war, it would be well for our good people to peruse this celebrated letter of general Armstrong. Here we were told, and told without the least equivocation, that in this war of our own seeking, the general government begged leave to decline according to the explicit parts of Maryland that protection which is secured to them by the constitution. After this communication was received, and until a different determination was made known, the governor of Maryland would have been justified in concluding, that all further correspondence on the subject was unnecessary. It appears, however, that other demands were made, by the people of Maryland well know how unnecessary were these demands. Not content with the refusal of the secretary of war, a respectful letter was addressed to, and protection asked of, the president of the U. States. Still more, when the general assembly of Maryland was convened in the spring of 1813, in consequence of an actual invasion of the state, all parties concurred in the propriety of demanding from the president of the U. States protection, and that purpose a resolve was adopted by both branches of the legislature, and two gentlemen appointed a pair to the seat of government, to communicate with the national authorities. The business of the legislature was suspended in the hope that such assurances as would satisfy the people of Maryland would be given by the president. The result of that mission was made public, and the disappointment felt is expressed on all sides, must yet be recollected. Still we are told, that the state authorities would not operate with the general government in this war. But then the secretary of war did order out some of the drafted militia for the defence of Annapolis and Baltimore—and afterwards disbanded them—there was imminent danger of invasion, but not until they had their recruiting officers to ascertain how many of these militia could be tempted into the service of the States. If we are to judge from conduct of the government, that when these militia were called out, and the time when they were disbanded, we can only conclude, that the principal object of these regulations was to fill the ranks of the regular army, and to get soldiers for the protection of Maryland, for the conquest of Canada. Why the good people of this country have thought of the federal government if, when their states invaded, and their sole reliance protection and defence was their own militia, they had then surrendered up to the enemy to be sent into Canada, that such was the design can be doubted. In some states the militia were called marched to the frontiers; there, every effort was used to avail upon them to cross over Canada, and such of them as did so were immediately disarmed, in many instances to make way home without their pay, provision for their subsistence, still we are told how cruel our federal government that they not co-operate with Mr. Monroe's army—Co-operate! Not in defence of our free families. These, says Armstrong, can not be defended, and for defence which they have received, have no thanks to offer to that government. Evidently they were to co-operate in the conquest of Canada, and as it governments had no force militia, the crime of federal militia this militia were sent into Canada, and compelled to be handed to the mercy of the Americans, wives, children, and while that enemy was to be sent to every species of outrages, and cruelty, by the militia, and by our military, that is a plain unvarnished

Let us now turn our eyes from the Federalists who are filled of federal fervor, and who have the power, and let us exercise it to remove them as well as slack in some of them war-hawks—men who will open the stillitia into Canada—and let not the Union crumble when these new men are all set to them; we are more anxious for the conquest of Canada than for the protection of the people. To Canada, therefore, you must go, and in Canada you must perish, while your families are at their homes exposed to every outrage and destitute of all protection. Yes, people of Maryland, if you chase it, you can have for your ringleaders men who brought you into the war, and all your troubles will be over. Would not scruple, which is demanded by the President's order, be all at the point of bayonet? You abandon your country, to go and fight the Indians and the people of Canada.

It has been said too, that if the executive of Maryland had been democratic, the state would have been better defended, and the war would have been conducted with more spirit. This is a charge of some magnitude, and deserves to be seriously examined—it will be the subject of another communication.

**A MARYLANDER.**

For the Maryland Gazette.

Every body, even the most violent democrats, seem to acknowledge it to be the duty of the national government to afford protection to every part of the union; and yet it is certain that Maryland has greater cause to complain that protection has not been afforded to it.

How has this happened? Why has less protection been afforded this state than to many others, why this state more than any other suffers by the war? Some people may be able to recollect that last year when the enemy came into our waters, there was great rejoicing among the war-hawks, and those especially who were out of the way of danger. It was immediately proclaimed, now Maryland will be more democratic than ever; the people would all unite in support of the war. To increase the number of war-hawks it was thought desirable that the property of our citizens should be pillaged and burnt, and men who had caused the war, forced the enemy to come to doors, and then had abandoned vainly persuaded themselves we would approve of the war only because we were great sufferers by it; and support them to misconduct all our sufferings were attributed.

If we wish to have further proof why, when the enemy was at our doors, the national force placed of being sent to our protection, was ordered into Canada, may be found in the late publication of Col. Chapin, in which he says that towns were to be burned, our citizens reduced to abject wretchedness and want, in order to aid the recruiting officers—who were deprived of their numbers would berate themselves to misery.

But there is yet a further reason to be assigned for the neglect of general government to afford protection. No matter how bad their conduct, our rulers were that it would be justified by among us. Perhaps in no other nation are the partizans of administration more devoted to private than in Maryland. Democracy of Virginia is bad in all conscience, and so like that of North-Carolina. The administration, however, yet knows that democracy is a statesman, yet if they were at a time exposed to equal danger the enemy and received no protection from the general government as Maryland has, the loudest war-hawks among us would be yet more moderate in their abuse of rulers who had been guilty of such shocking misconduct, because the democracy of England will not submit to such cruelties and injustices, that the administration is afraid to practice it, and it is because the democracy of Maryland will submit to it, and attempt to excuse the cruelties which we have experienced hands of administration, that is done, and that little done, for our suffering state may probably as much as yet while this is the case tools of administration.

At Frederick Town, on the evening of the 14th, Mr. Shafter, Governor of the State, and the Hon. Frederick Heath, Speaker of the Assembly, with Maria Sophia Morris.

DIED.—A Tallent's Pox, near this city, on Monday morning last, after a long and distressing illness, George Benjamin, captain.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR CONGRESS—  
DISTRICT COURT.  
John Stewart,  
Edward Griffith,  
Richard Truitt,  
Benjamin M. Loomis.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.  
Capt. Wm. Potter,  
Matthew Brimley,  
Wm. M. Donald,  
Richard Hugglett.

From the New York Spectator.

The treaty of peace, between France and the Allied Powers of Europe, will be found in the preceding columns. Agreeably to this treaty, "France possesses all its territory of 1793, with some increase." The line commences between Dusseldorf and Nieupoort runs north of the canton of Dour, Merless to Chateau Vaucourt, Florence, from Perre to Ermeradorf, north of Saarbrück and Arneval, and by the line it separates the canton of Arneval from Bliesscastel. The line is to run across the Rhine as by the treaty of Lunéville.—On the side of Geneva the line runs as it did before the annexation of Geneva to France, with some trifling exceptions, giving Geneva some increase of territory. Towards Italy, the line runs east of Chambery and Annecy. On the side of Spain, the line remains on the 1st January 1792.

Holland, under the House of Orange, receives an increase of territory. The title and power of sovereignty shall in no case be worn by a Prince who wears a foreign crown.

The German states are to be independent, united by a federal league.

Switzerland is to be independent under her own government.

Italy beyond the limits which will return to Austria is to constitute independent states.

Great Britain restores all her possessions which belonged to France in America, Africa and Asia, 1792, except Tobago, St. Lucia, the Isle of France, which are to be given to Great Britain. The part of Domingo which was ceded by treaty of Basle to France, is to be restored to Spain. Guadaloupe is to be restored to France. France is to enjoy the privileges of the most favored nations in the trade in India. The rights of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland remain as in 1792. The allies expressly renounce claims for advances in the war since 1792. By an additional article the treaties of 1805 and 1810 are expressly annulled.

In an additional article the treaty with Great Britain, stipulates to abandon the slave altogether after 5 years, to give effect under limitations from the treaty, and to use herence with other nations in obtaining a similar engagement."

**POSTSCRIPT**

National Intelligencer, Esq.  
August 2, 12

This moment has reached the Express Mail, the following engagement between the army of Gen. Brown, and the British under Gen. Riall and Devereux. The annals of America, people the latter ages of the world do not afford an example of more severely fought battles, and of more disadvantageous to the victors, than our army sustained on the 1st of the 12th. The following is the only letter the express from the seat of war.

Copy of a letter from J. B. Esq. to Abraham Bradley Esq.—  
Burlington, June 12

I have but just time to you this most sanguine war was fought on the evening of the 1st of June, near Chippewa. Gen. Donelson came with a large reinforcement from our army, and immediately moved with our army with a large force

the Army, and that the  
the enemy were so numerous for  
The school of the enemy  
The slaughter on both sides  
was almost annihilated. But one  
field officer in the whole army es-  
caped death or severe wounds.  
Gen. Brown and Gen. Scott were  
both severely wounded. One of  
Gen. Brown's aids was mortally  
wounded, and both of Gen. Scott's  
severely. Major McFarland of the  
aid was killed. Col. Brady, Major  
McNeill, Lieutenants Brooks, Jus-  
sup, and many other worthy officers  
wounded. It is impossible to say  
what is the full extent of our loss,  
as a small proportion of our wound-  
ed fell into the hands of the enemy.  
besides, I fear, some prisoners.  
The enemy was so severely cut  
to pieces that they did not pursue  
our army. Several most brilliant  
charges were made by Gen. Scott's  
brigade. The enemy's lines com-  
pletely broken and upwards of  
200 prisoners made, among whom  
are Maj. Gen. Klatt, and Suite  
one of Gen. Drummond's aids and  
13 other officers. The prisoners  
are now here. Rial badly wound-  
ed. I cannot say for certainty, but  
presume the remnant of our army  
will immediately re-cross the Ma-  
gara.  
I will give you other particulars  
next mail. We shall lose the ser-  
vices of Gen. Brown and Gen. Scott  
the rest of the campaign.  
J. B. VARNUM.  
Buffalo, 27th July.  
P. S. Our army retreated two  
miles from the battle ground, and  
remained in good order for the night  
and yesterday. Our artillery and  
baggage are all safe.

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDY,  
Esquire, Governor of Maryland.  
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an inquisition taken  
the body of a certain negro man  
slave, the property of a certain J.  
Cover, on the fifth of July last  
was found that the said negro com-  
mitted his death from the unmerciful beat-  
ings and other ill treatment received of  
his said master, John Cover, and  
has been represented to me, that  
said John Cover has fled from justice  
and it being of the greatest import-  
ance to society that the perpetrator of  
a crime should be brought to con-  
tempt, I have therefore thought  
proper to issue this my proclamation  
and do, by and with the advice  
consent of the council, offer a reward  
TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to  
any person who shall apprehend and  
bring the said John Cover to the sheriff  
of Frederick county.

Given in council, at the city of An-  
napolis, under the great seal of the  
State of Maryland, this first day of Au-  
gust in the year of our Lord one thou-  
sand eight hundred and fourteen.

LEVY WINDY,  
By his Excellency's command,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, that the foregoing pro-  
clamation be published four weeks  
in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Repu-  
blican, Federal Gazette, Frederick To-  
day and the Plain Dealer.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a  
land, containing about 400 acres  
situated in Anne Arundel county,  
from the city of Annapolis,  
Baltimore, and three from the  
water of Severn river. The soil  
is clover and plaiter. There is  
premises a dwelling house, and  
out houses, with garden and  
This property has the advantage  
of a great portion of fire wood  
able timber, with between 2  
acres of meadow. A more de-  
scription is not unnecessary  
sons wishing to purchase can  
same, and know the terms, by  
found accommodating, by apply-  
ing the subscriber, living within  
said land.

Henry Wood  
August 4, 1814.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has placed  
hands of Thomas H. Bowie,  
attorney at law, in Annapolis,  
bonds, notes, and accounts, in  
possession of the late Mr. Bowie  
deceased, and takes this op-  
portunity of informing all those who are  
interested in the estate of  
deceased to be held by  
every person without doubt  
shall feel at liberty to  
the same is done.  
The subscriber at the same  
time is also desirous to  
attention to this notice.

August 4, 1814.

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1814.

### \$150,000 wanted on Loan

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a resolution at their May Session, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following to wit:

**MAY SESSION, 1813.**  
Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof: Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

And whereas, the Executive of Maryland have authorized and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow, in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution.

Be it known, That the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore will receive on loan, in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole \$150,000, upon the terms and conditions specified in the said resolution.

**B. HARWOOD.**  
A. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore: the Star and Monitor at Easton; Bartlett's Republican, and Frederick-Town Herald, at Frederick-town; are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

### Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorized to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, situated in Anne Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forming the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the City of Washington. This land as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

**4 SAMUEL MAYNARD, Atty.**  
in fact for John Murray.  
July 14, 1814.

### 20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 2d of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8, or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood, or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who says Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call upon her to write to a master, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaul.

**WM. BROGDEN.**  
June 23, 1814.

**Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Affidavits, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.**  
April 7.

### ADDRESS

Of the Bible Society in the County of Prince George's County.

Reading through his efforts which have been made in these latter days to ameliorate the condition of many to lighten the sorrows of his nature; to make him acquainted with the duties which he owes to God, his country, and to himself, and to render him in every situation an estimable member of society; we know of none so well calculated to produce such desirable effects as the diffusion of religious knowledge through all classes of men.—It is only "the knowledge and love of God, shed abroad in our hearts," that can correct the evil propensities of our nature.—It is "the fear and admonition of the Lord" which can pluck from the soul the ever-present sting of death, and restore it to the favour of God.

But how are the poor and the needy, the ignorant and the penniless, to obtain this religious knowledge? Some of them, it is true, have churches, but there we are surrounded by the pure word of God preached to them,—but alas! this will do little unless they have the word of God at home also.—It is, brethren, that they may obtain this invaluable blessing, that we now take the liberty to address you.

We have seen with joy and exultation, the wonderful success which has uniformly crowned the efforts of bible societies in Europe and America, to promote this great object; and we, wishing to be humble participants with them in the happiness of doing good to our fellow creatures, have formed ourselves into a society, denominated "The Bible Society of Prince George's County."—In this association the object is twofold.—First, to circulate the scriptures among the poor in Prince George's county; and next, to assist other Bible Societies in dispensing the word of Life to those who are "ready to perish" throughout the world.—An object surely of immense importance; an object embracing the most precious of all charities, clarity to the immortal soul.—In such an object all may, all ought, and we trust all will unite.—There is nothing in it calculated to excite in the smallest degree party spirit and animosity, for an article in the constitution expressly provides, that the bibles to be distributed by them shall be without notes or comments of any description whatever.—All are therefore earnestly requested to engage in this "labour of love"—If even a cup of cold water, given to a disciple in the name of Christ, is not without its reward, what reward may not be expected to follow the distribution of the word of life?—Brethren, "he that succoureth the poor lendeth unto the Lord."—Come then, "eat your bread upon the waters and ye shall find it after many days."

A subscription of only one dollar and a quarter is required from those who wish to become members of this society, and another of one dollar and a quarter annually thereafter. A donation of twenty dollars, and upwards, within three years, gives the privilege of membership for life.

As it is desirable, however, that the benefits resulting from the association should be as promptly and extensively felt as possible, it is hoped that those who subscribe will be liberal, as the Lord hath prospered them.—We pray you, brethren, to aid the views of this society. Each of the managers is authorized to obtain subscriptions.

By order of the board,  
**RICHD. W. WEST, Secy.**

The following gentlemen are managers of the society for the present year.

**The Right Rev.**  
Dr. Thos. Jno. Claggett, President.  
Rev. Wm. L. Gibson, Vice President.  
Jno. B. Magruder, Treasurer.  
Richard W. West, Secretary.  
John Hodges of Thos. Edmund Key.  
Truman Tyler.  
John J. Donaldson.  
Samuel Claggett.  
Samuel Ogle.  
Francis Magruder.  
Clement Brooks.  
Aquilla Bell.  
Charles Eversfield.  
William Webb.  
Benjamin Oden.  
John O. Herbert.  
Richard T. Lowndes.  
Col. Thomas Bowie.  
David Clark.  
Wm. Marbury.

**July 21, 1814.**

Editors who wish success to the views of the Society will please publish the above as often as they can with convenience.

**A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY,**  
WITH  
**STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.**

For Sale at GEORGE SAWY'S Store, and at this Office.

—Price 12 1-2 CENTS.

### Lands for Sale

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscribers will sell to Public Sale in the town of Fort Tobacco, in Charles county, on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A valuable tract of land called West Potton, containing 200 acres, lying on Wisconsin river in the said county, about six miles below Allen's Fresh. The land is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a convenient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abundance.

All who are exposed to sale at the same place, part of a tract of land called Maco Fields, containing fifty-two and an half acres. This tract is contiguous to West Halton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate purchasers.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three equal annual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next.—In the mean time the purchaser may exercise all rights of ownership, giving permission to the present possessor of finishing and securing the crop on hand.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser.

**TH. HARRIS, Jun. Trustee.**  
Annapolis, July 2, 1814.

**Anne Arundel County, to wit:**

I certify, that Peter Linginfelter, living at the Buck Tavern on the Baltimore and Washington road, this day brot before me, as a trespassing stry, a sorrel gelding, with a blaze face, hog main, and bob tail, has a white spot on his left hind foot, and is about six years old, 13 hands high, and moves finely under the saddle. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 18th July, 1814.

**Thomas Worthington, Jr.**  
The owner of the above described gelding is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

**Peter Linginfelter.**  
July 21, 1814.

### Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen Anne, Prince George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries; also a two story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and one below; a palled garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to

**Wm. Brogden.**  
June 23, 1814.

**Anne Arundel County, to wit:**

I hereby certify, that Isaac Richardson, of said county, brought before me two strays, trespassing on his enclosure, one a brown Mare about four years old, fourteen hands and an half high; a small white spot on her left hind foot or heel, has some appearance of collar marks, her main has been a little cut, she is shod all round, and has a switch tail, paces, trots and canters. The other is a bay Gelding, five years old, fourteen hands high, has a white face, black mane, tail and legs, shed all round, paces, trots and canters. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, this twelfth day of July, 1814.

**Thomas Hood.**  
July 12, 1814.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

**Richard H. Hammond,**  
Adm'r. D. B. N.  
Feb. 24.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, are hereby notified, that unless payment of their respective accounts be made prior to the 20th day of August, next, persons will thereafter issue without discrimination.

**Treasurer of the Corporation.**  
Annapolis, July 20, 1814.

**Anne Arundel County**  
Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Larkin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

**Wm. S. Green, Clk.**

### Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of James Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said James Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said James Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Hammond should not have the benefit of the said acts & the supplements thereto as prayed.

**Wm. S. Green, Clk.**

### Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road accessible to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plant and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of timber, while they have the Cypress untouched.—The latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mill, a framed dwelling house, three log tobacco houses, a blacksmith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses on the last mentioned land.—Should these lands not be sold by next County court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by early applications.

**Wm. S. Green, Clk.**  
May 18th, 1814.

### Notice is hereby given

That the following bills of exchange, drawn from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Jones, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

**Edmund Key, of Thos. Edmund Key.**  
June 23, 1814.

### Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Simmons should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

**Wm. S. Green, Clk.**

### Anne Arundel County, to

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months, successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

**Wm. S. Green, Clk.**

### Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Towley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Rachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Rachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Rachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Rachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

**Wm. S. Green, Clk.**

### NOTICE.

That the following bills of exchange, drawn from the orphan court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Jones, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

**Edmund Key, of Thos. Edmund Key.**  
June 23, 1814.

**Anne Arundel County**  
Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Simmons should not have the benefit of the said acts, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

**Wm. S. Green, Clk.**

### Anne Arundel County, to

April Term, 1814.

On application to Richard H. Harwood, Esquire, one of the judges of Anne Arundel county court, in the recess of the said court, by petition in writing, of Samuel Plummer, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Samuel Plummer, having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Plummer be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months, successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Plummer should not have the benefit of the said acts and the supplements thereto as prayed.

**Wm. S. Green, Clk.**

### Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Towley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Rachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Rachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Rachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Rachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

**Wm. S. Green, Clk.**







cution of this article, the high contracting parties engage to deliver to each other all securities, obligations and documents, which relate to the claims they have reciprocally relinquished.

Art. 19. The French government engages to cause to be liquidated and paid all such other sums as shall be found due in countries out of its territory, in virtue of contracts, or other formal engagements heretofore made, between individuals or private establishments, and the French authorities, as well for supplies, as in virtue of legal obligations.

Art. 20. The high contracting powers shall appoint, immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, commissioners to regulate and superintend the execution of all the provisions contained in the 18th and 19th articles. These commissioners shall attend to the examination of the claims mentioned in the preceding article, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the mode in which the French government shall propose to discharge them.—They shall also be charged with the delivery of the securities, obligations and documents relative to the claim, which the high contracting parties mutually relinquish, so that the ratification of the result of their labor shall complete this reciprocal renunciation.

Art. 21. Debts specially charged in their origin upon the countries which ceased to belong to France, or contracted for their interior administration, shall remain a charge upon these same countries. Consequently such of those debts as since the 22d day December, 1813, have been converted into inscription in the great book of the public debt of France, shall be accounted for to the French government.

The securities of all those, which have been prepared for inscription and have not yet been inscribed shall be delivered to the governments of the respective countries. The accounts of all these debts shall be prepared and determined by a joint commission.

Art. 22. The French government shall remain charged on its part with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the above mentioned countries, into the French funds, whether by way of security, deposits or consignment.\* So also French subjects, servants of the said countries, who have paid sums by way of security, deposit of consignment, into the treasuries respectively, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

Art. 23. The titularies of places held in pledge who have not the receipt of the revenues, shall be reimbursed with interest until full payment at Paris by one fifth every year, reckoning from the date of this treaty.

With respect to those, who are accountable this reimbursement shall commence at the farthest six months after the presentation of their accounts, the case of malversation only excepted. A copy of the last account shall be given to the government of their country to serve it for an index and a point of departure.

Art. 24. The judicial deposits and consignations made into the "caisse d'amortissement" in execution of the law 28 nivose year 13 (19 Jan. 1805) and which belong to inhabitants of countries which France ceases to possess, shall be placed within the term of one year, counting from the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, in the hands of the authorities of the said countries, excepting such of those deposits and consignations as interest French subjects, in which case they shall remain in the "caisse d'amortissement" not to be restored but upon the liberation resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

Art. 25. The funds deposited by the communes and public establishments in the "caisse de service" and in the "caisse d'amortissement," or in any other fund of the government, shall be reimbursed to them by fifths from year to year, counting from the date of the present treaty, deducting the advances which shall have been made to them, and saving the regular oppositions made upon those funds, by the creditors of the said communes, and of the said public establishments.

Art. 26. Dating from the first January 1814, the French government ceases to be charged with the payment of any pension, civil, military or ecclesiastical, pay of arrears, or half pay, to any individual who is no longer a French subject.

Art. 27. The national domains purchased for a valuable consideration by French subjects in the former departments of Belgium, of the left bank of the Rhine, and Alps out of the limits of ancient France, are and remain guaranteed to the purchasers.

Art. 28. The abolition of the "droits d'aubaine," of "detractio," and others of the same nature in countries which have reciprocally stipulated such abolition with France, or which had been before united with it, is expressly maintained.

Art. 29. The French government engages to restore obligations and other securities which shall have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where the restitution cannot be effected, these obligations and securities are to remain null and void.

Art. 30. The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet terminated since the 31st of December, 1812, upon the Rhine and in the departments detached from France by the present treaty, shall become a charge upon the future possessors of the territory, and shall be liquidated by the commission charged with liquidation of the debts of the country.

Art. 31. All archives, charts, plans and documents whatsoever, belonging to the countries ceded, or concerning their administration, shall be faithfully restored at the same time with the country, or, if that be impossible, within a term not exceeding six months from the restoration of the countries themselves.

This stipulation is applicable to the archives, charts and plates which may have been seized in the countries transiently occupied by the different armies.

Art. 32. In the space of two months, all the powers who have been engaged on one side or the other in the present war, shall send plenipotentiaries to Vienna, to regulate in a general congress, the arrangements which are to complete the dispositions of the present treaty.

Art. 33. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th May, year of grace, 1814.

(Signed)  
The Prince of Beneventum.  
The Prince of Metternich.  
J. P. Count of Stadion.

[Additional Article.]

The high contracting parties willing to efface all traces of the unhappy events which have afflicted their people, have agreed to annul explicitly the effects of the treaties of 1805 and 1802, so far as they are not already annulled in fact by the present treaty.—Agreeably to this determination, his most christian majesty promises that the decrees passed against French subjects, or reputed French being or having been in the service of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty, shall remain inefficual, as well as all judgments that may have been rendered in execution of those decrees.

This additional article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the treaty patent of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged in the same time. In faith whereof, &c. (date and execution the same as of the principal treaty above.)

The same day, in the same place, and at the same moment, the same definitive treaty of peace was concluded:

Between France and Russia.  
Between France and Great Britain.  
Between France and Prussia.

And signed, to wit:

That between France and Russia.  
For France, by M. C. M. Talleyrand Perigord, prince of Beneventum, (ut supra.)

And for Russia, by M. M. Andrey, count of Rasoumofsky, actual privy councillor of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, knight of the orders of Saint Alexander, of Saint Alexander Newski, &c. &c. &c.

That between France and Great Britain.

For France (ut supra.)

For Great Britain, by the right honorable Robert Stewart, viscount Castlereagh, councillor of his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in his privy council, member of his parliament, &c. &c. &c.

Sir George Gordon, count of Aberdeen, viscount of Formentine, lord Haddo, one of the sixteen peers, &c. &c. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near his imperial and royal apostolic majesty.

Sir Wm. Shaw Cathcart, viscount Cathcart, baron Cathcart & Greenock, councillor of his said majesty in his privy council, and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

And the hon. Charles William Stewart, knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, &c. &c. and envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary near his majesty the king of Prussia.

That between France and Prussia.  
For France (ut supra.)  
And for Prussia, by M. M. Charles Augustus baron of Hardenburg, chancellor of state of H. M. the king of Prussia, knight, &c. &c. and Charles William, baron of Humboldt, his said majesty's minister of state, &c. &c.

With the following additional article.

Additional article to the treaty with Russia.  
The duchy of Warsaw being the administration of a provisional council established by Russia, since that country has been occupied by her arms, the two high contracting parties have agreed to name immediately a special commission composed on either side of an equal number of commissioners who shall be charged with the examination, liquidation, and all arrangements relative to their reciprocal pretensions.

The present additional article shall have the same force and effect, &c. (as above.)

(Date and execution same as of the principal treaty.)

Additional articles to the treaty with Great Britain.

Art. 1. His most christian majesty, sharing without reserve all the sentiments of his B. M. in relation to a species of commerce repugnant both to the principles of natural justice, and the enlightened state of the times in which we live, engages to join, in the future congress, all his efforts with those of his B. M. to induce all the christian powers to pronounce the abolition of the Slave trade, so that the said trade may universally cease as it shall cease definitively and in all cases, on the part of France, in the space of five years, and that besides, during this delay, no slave-driver may import or sell them otherwise than in the colonies of state of which he is a subject.

Art. 2. The British and French government shall immediately appoint commissioners to liquidate their respective expenses for the support of prisoners of war, in order to arrange respecting the discharge of the balances which shall be found in favor of one or the other of the two powers.

Art. 3. The respective prisoners of war shall be held to discharge before their departure from the place of their detention, the private debts which they may have contracted, or at least to give sufficient security.

Art. 4. There shall be granted by both the powers, immediately after the ratification of this Treaty of Peace, a release of all sequestrations which may have been put since the year 1792, upon all funds, revenues, credits or other effects whatsoever, of the high contracting parties on their subjects.

The same commissioners mentioned in the second article, shall be charged with the examination and liquidation of the claims of the subjects of his B. M. against the French government, for the value of property moveable or immovable unduly confiscated by the French authorities, as well as for the total or partial loss of these debts, or other property unduly retained under sequestration since the year 1792.

France engages to treat in this respect, the English subjects with the same justice as French subjects have experienced in England, and the English government desirous to concur in its part in the new testimony which the allied powers have wished to give to his most christian majesty of their desire to obliterate the consequences of the unhappy epoch, so fortunately terminated by the present peace, engages on his part to renounce, as soon as complete justice shall have been done to his subjects, the whole balance which may be found in his favour, in relation to the support of prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the result of the labour of the commissioners above mentioned and the payment of the sums, as well as

the restitution of the effects which shall be adjudged to belong to the subjects of his B. M. shall complete the renunciation.

Art. 5. The two high contracting parties desirous of establishing the most amicable relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves and promise to agree and arrange, as soon as may be, concerning their commercial interests, with a view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of their respective states.

These additional articles shall have the same force and effect as if, &c. &c. (as before.)

(Date and execution the same as of the principal treaty.)

Additional Article to the Treaty with Prussia.

Although the treaty of peace concluded at Brie the 5th April, 1795, that of Tilsit the 9th July, 1807, the convention of Paris of the 20th of Sept. 1808, as well as all the conventions and acts whatsoever concluded since the peace of Basle between Prussia and France, are already annulled in fact by the present treaty, the high contracting parties have nevertheless judged it proper to declare expressly that the said treaties cease to be obligatory as to all articles as well patent as secret, and that they renounce mutually all right, and release each other from all obligation, which might flow therefrom.

His most christian majesty promises that the decrees passed against French subjects, or reputed French, being or having been in the service of his Prussian majesty, shall remain without effect, as well as all judgments that may have been rendered in execution of such decrees.

The present additional article shall have, &c. (as above.)

(Date and execution the same as of the principal treaty.)

\* A sum of money paid into a public office by judicial authority is called a "consignation"—Tr.

† Fund of public service.

‡ Sinking fund.

§ A sort of foreign attachment, similar in many respects to our trustee process.—Tr.

|| "Solde de retraite" "traitement de réforme"—These are military phrases, to which we have no English terms exactly correspondent. "Retraite" signifies as to officers of infantry, "employments in military posts" and as to officers of cavalry "pensions"—"reforme" signifies a reduction of the troops to a less number by authority of the prince, or state which has a right to dismiss them. An officer is said "to have obtained his reforme," when the corps to which he belonged having been "reformed," his commission has been preserved to him with a certain allowance, less than that of officers in actual service.—Tr.

\*\*\* "droits d'aubaine" and "droits de detractio" are certain customs or casual rights payable to the government.

BOSTON, AUG. 2.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock, His Excellency M. Changuion, landed at India-st. from a barge of the Ajax. On leaving the ship he fired a salute; and on landing he was welcomed by the committee of the citizens of this metropolis, by the cheerings of the numerous spectators, a salute from the Washington artillery under Capt. Thaxter, and by the military companies with presented arms and appropriate music.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 6.

Latest from Sackett's Harbour.

A letter from Sackett's Harbour, dated the 30th ult. says, "Commodore Chauncey will go on board the fleet to-morrow; but our probability will sail immediately."

Albany Register Office, Aug. 4.

OUR ONTARIO FLEET CERTAINLY SAILED.

The western mail of last evening furnished us with the following letters, one from Sackett's Harbour, and one from Utica, with the additional article relative to the late battle on the Niagara.

To the Editor.

"Sackett's Harbour, Aug. 1. 1814.  
"Sir—I have at length the gratification to announce to you the departure of the fleet. Com. Chauncey having recovered a sufficient degree of health, to resume his duty, was conveyed on board, and with all the force under his command, took his leave of the Harbour early this morning. The spectacle, sir, was truly grand and beautiful—so are a fleet, consisting of ten sail, in all, on an inland Lake, some hundred miles from the ocean, majestically down a bay surrounded by the most picturesque scenery, and proudly advancing to meet, haughty and contemptuous, as equal, if not superior force, something so novel, so interesting, and extraordinary, as to gratify fancy, and excite the admiration of the most indolent and stupid spectators. Suffice it to say—that variety and elegance of the scene exceeded my powers of description, and would furnish an excellent subject for the poet or the painter. About 150 militia commanded by Gen. Martin, have recently arrived at this point, to continue 30 days in service, if wanted so long. A fleet oficer now commanding the regular troops in this station is Col. Mitchell; Gen. Gaines and some others started for the westward immediately after the arrival of the news of the recent hard fought action at Queenstown, in which Maj. general Riall, with 20 of his officers & 300 troops were taken prisoners, and which you have probably received sometime since."

From a gentleman at Utica to the Post-Master in this city, dated "Utica, 2d Aug. 1814."  
"Dear Sir—By a letter received from the Harbour, per express mail, I am informed that the fleet sailed yesterday morning, and were out of sight at 4 P. M. The British fleet were off the Harbour on Sunday (day before)."

BLOODY BATTLE IN CANADA.  
Repository Office, Canandigua, Saturday evening July 30.

The western mail just arrived, has brought a hand-bill printed at the Buffalo Gazette office, giving an account of the sanguinary battle fought on Monday evening last.—We copy this account almost entire, having received none that appears better authenticated.  
The battle took place near the ground where the late action of Chippewa was fought, directly opposite to the lower end of the large island in Niagara river, just above the falls. It was, unquestionably, the most bloody conflict that has been on land during the present war, and for determined bravery and obstinate combat, it has perhaps, seldom if ever been excelled. This evident, not only from the number killed and wounded, but from the singular result—that neither army well claim a victory. The enemy were indeed "repulsed," but on the next morning, when our forces went on to the battle ground, to take care of the slain, they again appeared in order of battle. The contest, however, was not renewed, both parties doubtless feeling willing to relinquish a conflict in which each had suffered severely.

The number of British officers taken is 18, they have passed through this place for Greenburgh. On Friday morning our army lay at Fort Erie, under General Ripley.—The British who have lately been reinforced, were said to be within a few miles.  
BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.  
Albany Argus, Extra, Aug. 2—night.  
We are indebted to the politeness of N. Williams, Esq. of Utica, for the following interesting particulars of the never-to-be-forgotten BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.—It came down to Utica by express and reached Albany by this evening's mail.

From the Buffalo Gazette Extra.

July 28.

BATTLE AT BRIDGEWATER.

NEAR NIAGARA FALLS.

On the 25th inst. the army under the command of Major Gen. Brown, encamped above Chippewa, near the battle ground of the 5th. At 4 P. M. information was received that the enemy had thrown a body of troops across the Niagara, at the 5 mile meadows; but our commanding General was not diverted by this movement; the 1st brigade under Brig. Gen. Scott, moved past Chippewa, and halted at Bridgewater, a mile below Chippewa, in plain view of Niagara Falls. Gen. S. learned that the enemy under Gen. Riall, was approaching him. Bards was immediately given the enemy, near Mrs. Wilson's, at half past 4 P. M. their cannon were planted about 200 rods from this position, on an eminence. The enemy's numerical force was much superior to General Scott's; his line was far extended, and he showed a disposition to flank, in order to counteract those views of Gen. Riall, he was fought in detachment—he was charged in column; Gen. Scott being at the head of his troops in almost every charge.

Captain Towson with his company of artillery, attached to Scott's

brigade, kept up his fire with vigor and effect. The continued, and the ground by Gen. Scott, for an hour, before the reserve Ripley, and the Voluntary General Porter, were brought into action.

The ground was obstinately contested until past 9 o'clock evening, that the enemy was most destructively repulsed, and the battery, the hero of Magogua, on this enterprise; he the enemy's cannon, was seized, and delivered his few paces of the enemy after receiving two or three vigorous charges, from the bottom of the hill, and his cannon. Only one brought off the field, the enemy was and retreated; they were some distance. Our employed in securing the bringing off the wound

The cessation, he short, Lieut. Gen. E. supposed to have arrived with a reinforcement, the enemy renewed the battle, troops were basely employing the ground of two gallant Americans form, and after a close engagement the enemy were army now effected the only if not all of the wounded from the ground, it o'clock at night; they encampment in good morning, the 26th, of General Ripley and entered the enemy near the returned, and burnt the mills, and all the enemy the bridge at Chippewa river to Fort Erie where stand.

The enemy's force have been nearly 5000 that number. Maj. wounded, and taken in army by Capt. Ketchum one of his aids, the other

It would be impossible of the 25th on entering the number of modern wars will a parallel. The admission will follow those who fell to their graves will justly be added catalogue of worth to the revolution; and Bridgewater, will be posterity, with the those of Bunker Hill.

Maj. Gen. Brown wounded in the thigh on his body, in action, but continued the enemy retreated, was also severely wounded in the shoulder being occasioned by a shot having lost 2 horses.

23d Inf. Majors Jess 9th, McNeill 11th, Lieut. Campbell, Worth, aid to Gen. 11th, together with names we have not ed some, some badly

The loss of the wounded, was rising 200 regulars and 200 Our loss in killed, sing, is from 6 to land, 23d, Capt. Ripley and Goodrich, several other officers, aid to Maj. G. to be mortally wounded by N. Y. V. Adj. Major Camp of the es on the field; the 9th, 11th and severely.

The enemy's troops at Lewistown, under Col. Swift, of baggage, and 100 soldiers (illegible) and recrossed the them were in the

PHU

We have now a wounded officer ed at

Our killed were grave, and a them by the Rev. ly Claplain to the The artillery was left of one horse, Lieut. Gen. Dr. General Riall, being near 9 o'clock having possessed the Lt. General

ADJ

The Comm. Anne Arundel the court, and September near

By order

August



being left up his fire with great  
vigor and effect. The action was  
continued, and the ground instantly  
was taken by Gen. Scott, for more than an  
hour, before the reserve under Gen.  
Ripley, and the volunteers under  
General Porter, were successfully  
brought into action.

The ground was obstinately  
contested until past 9 o'clock in the  
evening, when General Brown per-  
ceiving that the enemy's artillery  
was most destructive, decided to  
storm the battery. Colonel Miller,  
the hero of Magagua, was ordered  
on this enterprise; he approached  
the enemy's cannon with a quick  
step, and delivered his fire within a  
few paces of the enemy's line; who  
after receiving two or three rounds,  
and a vigorous charge, retired to the  
bottom of the hill, and abandoned  
his cannon. Only one piece was  
brought off the field for want of  
horses. The enemy now gave way  
and retreated; they were followed  
some distance. Our army was now  
employed in securing prisoners, and  
bringing off the wounded.

The cessation, however, was  
short, Lieut. Gen. Drummond is  
supposed to have arrived at this  
interval with a reinforcement. The  
enemy renewed the action, while our  
troops were busily employed in clear-  
ing the ground of wounded; but the  
gallant Americans formed with abso-  
lute, and after a close engagement of 20  
minutes the enemy were repulsed. The  
army now effected the removal of near-  
ly if not all of the wounded, and re-  
tired from the ground, it being nearly 12  
o'clock at night; they returned to their  
encampment in good order. On the  
morning, the 26th, our forces under  
General Ripley and Porter, reconnoit-  
ered the enemy near the battle ground,  
returned, and burnt the Bridgewater  
mills, and all the enemy's barracks and  
the bridge at Chippewa, and passed the  
river to Fort Erie where they made a  
stand.

The enemy's force engaged must  
have been nearly 5000; ours of that  
number. Maj. Gen. Riall was  
wounded, and taken in the rear of his  
army by Capt. Ketchum, together with  
one of his aids, the other being killed.

It would be impossible to put the  
action of the 25th on paper. Consider-  
ing the number engaged, the history of  
modern wars will scarcely produce a  
parallel. The admiration of this na-  
tion will follow those who fought, those  
who fell—to their graves—their names  
will justly be added to that brilliant  
catalogue of worthies, the heroes of  
the revolution; and the battle of  
Bridgewater will be remembered, by  
posterity, with the same sensations as  
those of Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

Maj. Gen. Brown, was severely  
wounded in the thigh, (besides a con-  
cussion on his body,) in the hottest of the  
action, but continued to command until  
the enemy retreated. Brig. Gen. Scott,  
was also severely wounded by a grape  
in the shoulder besides a severe bruise  
occasioned by a shell or cannon shot,  
having lost 2 horses killed. Col. Brady  
23d inf. Majors Jessup 25, Levenworth  
9th, McNeill 11th Brig. Major Smith,  
Lieut. Campbell, Smoock, artill. Lt.  
Worth, aid to Gen. Scott, Lt. Gamp,  
11th, together with many others, whose  
names we have not learnt, were wound-  
ed some, some badly.

The loss of the enemy in killed and  
wounded, was rising 800, exclusive of  
200 regulars and 20 officers, prisoners.  
Our loss in killed, wounded and mis-  
sing, is from 6 to 700. Maj. McFar-  
land, 23d, Capt. Richie, art. Capt. Kin-  
ney and Goodrich, Lt. Bigelow, inf. and  
several other officers killed; Capt. Spen-  
cer, aid to Maj. Gen. Brown, supposed  
to be mortally wounded; Maj. Stratton  
of N. Y. V. Adj. Pew, Pa. V. killed—  
Major Camp of the Staff, lost two horses  
on the field, but escaped a wound.  
The 9th, 11th and 25th, suffered very  
severely.

The enemy's troops who made a dash  
at Lewistown, drove away the guard  
under Col. Swift, took a small quantity  
of baggage, and the effects of several  
militia (illegible) of the volunteers,  
and recrossed the river, and some of  
them were in the (illegible).

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.  
We have now before us a letter from  
a wounded officer, dated and postmarked  
at "Buffalo, July 29."  
Our killed were interred in one  
grave, and a sermon preached over  
them by the Rev. David Jones, former-  
ly Chaplain to General Wayne's army.  
The artillery which was taken from the  
enemy, was left behind in consequence  
of one horse being mostly killed—  
Lieut. Gen. Drummond, as well as Maj.  
General Riall, had surrendered, but it  
being near 9 o'clock, and the enemy  
having possession of our watch word,  
the Lt. General escaped. Dem. Press.

ADJOURNED.  
The Commissioners of the Tax for  
Anne-Arundel county have adjourned  
the court until the second Monday of  
September next, for the purpose of ap-  
peals, &c.  
By order H. S. Hall, Clk.  
C. T. A. A. C.  
August 4, 1814.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, THURSDAY AUG. 11, 1814.

On the 11th inst. the body of the late  
Governor Francis Pickens, was  
interred in the cemetery at  
Annapolis, and the funeral  
services were performed by  
the Rev. Mr. Smith.

We are authorized to state, that Dr.  
Anselmo Danks, will be a candi-  
date to represent Anne-Arundel county  
in the next General Assembly.  
August 11, 1814.

On Monday morning, a young man from  
Hancock-town, Washington county, attached  
to a militia company now here, was un-  
fortunately drowned in a creek near the en-  
campment, while bathing. On Tuesday his  
remains were interred in the burial ground  
with military honours. His name was Alex-  
ander Wiley.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
No. II.

I have, in my former communi-  
cation, endeavored to show, that  
there has been no indisposition on  
the part of the federal government to  
co-operate with the executive of the  
union, in any measures for the de-  
fence and protection of the country.  
It is true, that if the states had  
consented to the militia being driv-  
ven into Canada, their conduct  
might have been more popular at  
the palace, and the individual gen-  
tlemen, who are at the head of the  
state governments, might have been  
rewarded therefor by some nug office.  
Gov. Meigs, of Ohio, for example,  
was very complainant in ordering  
out the Ohio militia to go and take  
possession of Canada, and severely  
have the poor devils suffered in  
consequence of it. But then govern-  
or Meigs has been appointed post-  
master-general of the United States,  
and what does he care now for the  
sufferings of the Ohio militia? So  
too governor Winder, might have  
ordered out the militia of his state to  
accompany general Wilkinson in his  
attack upon the stone house, or  
might have sent them to share the  
sufferings and diseases which have  
been the lot of many of those who  
at different times have crossed over  
to Canada; and if he had so acted, no  
doubt he would have been a won-  
derfully clever and patriotic citizen,  
and perhaps might have been ap-  
pointed a major general in the ar-  
my of the United States. But is  
it possible that any of the militia of  
Maryland would have approved of  
such conduct? Why should they?  
If any portion of them wish to go  
to Canada nobody prevents them.  
Those who are eager to shed their  
blood in the plains of Canada are at  
perfect liberty to take up their line  
of march whenever they please. If  
such is their wish there can be no  
occasion for the use of compulsory  
measures with them. Unfortunately,  
however, those who talk most  
in favour of the war are not the  
most ready to encounter its dangers  
and toils, and we are not likely to  
get rid of many of our choice spirits  
by a mere permission to them to go  
and fight.

But it is said, that if the people of  
Maryland had not happened to change  
their politics so soon after the war  
commenced, if the old executive had  
been continued in office, the war  
would have been conducted with  
more spirit and with more energy  
too. It is even added, that the  
people could but be prevailed upon  
to restore to office the war-hawks,  
we might yet have some days of sun-  
shine, to compensate us for the past  
gloom.

May I venture to inquire of any  
honest well meaning man, who may  
chance to entertain this strange no-  
tion? The question is—ought we to  
have for our governor general Winder  
or general Bowie? Now surely most  
men will agree that the former is  
rather more of a soldier than the  
latter, and in war-times more com-  
petent to the duties of a military  
command. General Winder has  
seen some service, and hard service  
too. He was in the tented field,  
fighting the battles of independence,  
when his predecessor in office was  
no doubt very happy—because in  
the bosom of his family. It is true  
that that most distinguished charac-  
ter general Daine, did tell us some  
years since, that our present govern-  
or, as well as Stewart, and Gale, &  
Somerville, &c. were all of them old  
soldiers; but those who are acquaint-  
ed with his long and arduous serv-  
ice during the revolution, will not  
believe that Winder was a tory be-  
cause they are so told by the hero of  
Calcutta. The school in which he  
received his education was not the  
most likely to produce tories. The  
companions of Wandering were not

the men in whose patriotism and  
love of country the people of Mary-  
land are most unwilling to coincide.  
No man will say that gen. Bowie is  
more competent to the duties of a  
commander in chief than general  
Winder.

But, perhaps, by all this flourish-  
ing, nothing more is meant than that  
the old executive, being in favour of  
the war, would be more active and  
zealous in its prosecution than their  
tory successors. No argument like  
matter of fact—Now most unfortu-  
nately we had some specimen of the  
vigour and activity of the former  
executive. They were in power  
long before, and until sometime after  
the war was declared, and from the  
preparations which they made for  
the protection and security of the  
state, we may form some sort of  
judgment of what would have been  
done by them had they been con-  
tinued in power. Be it remembered  
then, that for many years before the  
declaration of hostilities, the execu-  
tive, and each branch of the legisla-  
ture, had been democratic. For  
years they had been expediting this  
war, they had been wishing for this  
war, and in every possible form, by  
addresses to the president, by re-  
solutions in the legislature, and resolu-  
tions of the legislature, had clamoured  
for this war, and had pledged the  
lives and fortunes of themselves  
and their constituents in support of  
this war. In short all their proceed-  
ings had breathed nothing but war,  
war, war. Let it also be remember-  
ed, that a few months before the  
war was actually declared, a corres-  
pondence took place with the secre-  
tary of war, which produced a con-  
viction that war was shortly to be  
declared, and in consequence the le-  
gislation of Maryland, both branches  
of which were democratic, was con-  
venced by proclamation for the  
express and sole purpose of making  
preparation for war. Remember  
further, that while our democratic  
legislature was in session, authentic  
intelligence of the declaration of  
hostilities was received. Further-  
more, the democratic executive con-  
tinued in power several months after  
the declaration of war, again met  
the legislature in the fall, and made  
to that branch of the government a  
communication, which of course  
disclosed to us what, in the opinion  
of that executive, was wanted to  
place Maryland in a complete state  
of defence and security. Let me  
now put the question to any war-  
hawk in this land, what preparations  
had been made by our democratic ex-  
ecutive, for the defence of the state up to  
the very day on which the voice of the  
people required them to surrender up  
their trust? This now is a sober se-  
rious question, to which every man  
ought to be prepared to give a cor-  
rect answer before he undertakes to  
extol a democratic executive and to  
say that the state has suffered by the  
change which was made in that  
branch of the government. Let  
those who are ignorant in the pre-  
mises, inquire of those who can in-  
form them, and let the people of  
Maryland, having obtained all ne-  
cessary information, judge whether  
the safety of the state would be  
secured by a restoration of their old  
servants to favour and confidence.

I submit the following questions for  
their consideration, and to be an-  
swered by any gentleman at his leis-  
ure. What arms had been sent in  
to the different counties of the  
state? How many tents, camp-  
stools, canteens, and other indispen-  
sable articles in a camp, had been  
procured? How many barrels (or  
rather pounds) of gun-powder had  
been provided for the defence of  
the whole state of Maryland? How  
much lead was there in the armoury?  
Had the arms of the state been  
proved and ascertained to be fit for  
use? Had cannon in sufficient abun-  
dant been purchased, mounted, &c.  
&c.? These articles unquestionably,  
and in sufficient abundance,  
ought to have been provided before  
the declaration of war, and many of  
them it would be almost impracticable  
to procure afterwards. If money  
was wanted, money ought to  
have been demanded of the legisla-  
ture, at least as early as the extra  
session in 1812. Was it asked for  
then? If not, it could not have  
been supposed to be wanting. If  
wanted, surely the wants of the  
state ought to have been known to  
the executive, and the executive  
ought not to have required a decla-  
ration of war commenced while the  
state was without the means of self-  
defence, and in expressing that joy  
to have fired away rather too large  
a proportion (say one half) of all  
the gun-powder which at that time  
belonged to the state.

But it may be, that as the gentle-

man who then composed the execu-  
tive did not possess any great mili-  
tary experience, they had to learn  
what sort of demands a state of war  
created. Then they ought immedi-  
ately to have endeavored to inform  
themselves, and we will allow them  
the meeting of the legislature in  
November to find out what the state  
had and what the state wanted to  
carry on the war with vigour and  
spirit, and to their communication  
at that time we must refer for this  
information. If we do refer to it,  
and receive it as good authority,  
our minds must be fully convinced,  
that the state was armed at all  
points for the war. For in this  
communication, prepared almost 5  
months after the war had commenc-  
ed, and a war too which was to last  
till dooms-day unless the British  
would let us harbour their runaway  
seamen; in this communication, to  
which we are to look for every thing  
which the state wants, all that we  
can learn is, that the executive, out of  
its contingent fund, had provided a few  
blankets for the drafted militia, and  
would submit to the legislature the propri-  
ety of an appropriation to purchase  
a few more for them. No money is  
called for to buy ordnance, ammuni-  
tion, camp equipage, &c. Then, of  
course, none was wanted. We re-  
turn therefore, to the question,  
what quantity of these several ar-  
ticles had been procured? If they  
were not asked for, and had not  
been procured, who will say that  
such an executive could carry on  
the war with spirit and vigour, or  
could co-operate with that most re-  
nowned warrior, James Madison,  
in the prosecution of a glorious war  
to a glorious termination. No judi-  
cious friend of the late executive of  
Maryland would deem it wise to  
challenge a comparison between  
their efforts and those of their suc-  
cessors, to afford protection to  
the several parts of the state, ac-  
cording to the limited powers, and  
very limited means, possessed by  
the state governments.

In the fall of 1812, then, whether  
right or wrong, our good people  
would deprive our good president of  
the co-operation of the old governor  
and council. Some time necessarily  
elapsed before the board was orga-  
nized—when organized, their atten-  
tion was required by the constitu-  
tion to the civil appointments, and  
other pressing business, which would  
furnish full employment for them so  
long as that legislature remained in  
session. Common politeness re-  
quired of them to presume, that the  
claims of the different parts of the  
state to security and protection, had  
not been entirely disregarded by their  
predecessors in office; and that the  
zealous friends of the war had been  
careful to put themselves in a state  
of readiness for its casualties. To  
ascertain all this, would certainly  
have been a work of great labour &  
time, and at all events it was not  
to have been expected that the new  
executive would have offered any  
thing by way of supplement to the  
communication of the old one. The  
season then was too far advanced to  
send the implements of war & death  
to other parts of the state, even if  
the democratic militia officers had ap-  
plied for them; the communication  
by water was not safe, and as to  
transportation by land, why wagons  
might have been necessary for that  
purpose, and wagons perhaps had  
not been provided for the state ser-  
vice. The most zealous advocates  
for the war did not, and could not  
expect, that the state of Maryland  
would, in the dead of winter, ad-  
vance more rapidly in her prepara-  
tions for war than did the United  
States. Early in the spring the  
enemy entered our waters, and from  
every part of the state applications  
for the means of defence poured in  
upon the executive; arms were  
wanted in all the counties, because  
they had not been sent by the former  
executive and at the proper season—  
Ammunition was wanted too, but  
those who ought to have provided it had  
failed to make the provision. And here  
let me observe, we may find, perhaps,  
proof of the wonderful fitness of  
those formerly in power, for their  
stations. As they had brought the  
country into a war, they ought to  
have expected that the shores of  
Maryland would be visited, and  
ought to have prepared for it. The  
means of self-defence ought to have  
been sent to the different counties,  
and sent too while they could with  
safety have been transported by wa-  
ter. This, however, was not done,  
and thus the friends and authors of  
the war imposed upon their suc-  
cessors some considerable share of those  
duties which ought to have been  
performed by themselves.

A MARYLANDER.  
[To be continued.]

POSTSCRIPT.  
WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5.

By the President of the U. S. of America.  
A PROCLAMATION.  
Whereas great and weighty matters claim-  
ing the consideration of the Congress of the  
U. States, form an extraordinary occasion for  
convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint  
Monday the 19th day of September next, for  
their meeting, at the City of Washington, in  
order to receive such communications as may  
then be made to them, and to assemble in  
Congress, in order to receive such communi-  
cations as may then be made to them, and to  
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order to receive such communications as may  
then be made







# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1814.

No. 313

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

ADDRESS

Of the Committee of the Citizens of  
Boston to the British Minister,  
and his answer.

To his Excellency Mr. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Minister from his Royal Highness  
the Prince of Orange, Prince So-  
vereign of the United Netherlands,  
&c. &c.

The undersigned, appointed a com-  
mittee by their fellow citizens, the  
inhabitants of Boston, in their be-  
half, and for themselves, offer to  
your excellency their congratulations  
on your arrival in the United  
States.

They view this gratifying event,  
as among the earliest fruits of that  
happy and stupendous revolution in  
politics, which has emancipated the  
nations of the christian world from  
the desolating and demoralizing ef-  
fects of an overwhelming and re-  
sourceless ambition, which knew no  
law, save its own gratification, and  
no limit but universal subjection.

In approaching your excellency,  
the committee address you with  
great satisfaction, as the minister of a  
country so justly famed for its in-  
extinguishable love of liberty, brave-  
ry in arms, attachment to commerce,  
and unrivalled industry, restored  
from the requisitions and persecu-  
tions of an impetuous and iron-boned  
despotism to the enjoyment of its  
legitimate rights, and to the mild  
government of a successor of the pa-  
triotic princes of the illustrious  
house of Orange; and as the repre-  
sentatives of a nation, between  
whom and the U. States, no rela-  
tions have hitherto existed, and the  
committee sincerely hope none ever  
may exist, other than those of re-  
ciprocal interest, amity and respect.

The committee also beg leave, re-  
spectfully to offer to your excellency  
their best wishes that your residence  
in the United States may be made  
acceptable to yourself, and mutu-  
ally beneficial to both countries; and  
the tornado having spent its fury,  
and the return of peace having dis-  
ipated the vile systems of usur-  
pation, extortion, profusion, and  
blood, which for more than twenty  
years have overshadowed, oppress-  
ed, and deluged the continent of Eu-  
rope; they express their most ear-  
nest desire, that its benign influence,  
may reach across the Atlantic, and  
that the spirit of moderation, mag-  
nanimity and disinterestedness which  
is there now so happily exemplified,  
may be extended to the U. States;  
so that all the nations of the civil-  
ized world may form but one family,  
united in those bonds of peace and  
friendship, which regarding the re-  
ciprocal rights of all, and leaving to the  
several members nothing but senti-  
ments of respect, fellowship, and  
good will towards each other, shall  
for unnumbered years to come, se-  
cure to them, the absence of war  
and rapine, the liberal intercourse  
of commerce, and the blessings of  
rational liberty.

The undersigned avail themselves  
of the occasion which has elicited  
the expression of these sentiments,  
to make known the pleasure it would  
individually afford them, to manifest  
every civility and attention which  
might be rendered grateful to you,  
and in behalf of their fellow town-  
men and themselves, they unite to  
their congratulations, on the safe  
arrival of your excellency, assurance  
of the high degree of consid-  
eration they cherish, for the very  
respectable action you represent, and  
for yourself, both officially and per-  
sonally, and with which they have  
the honor to be, your excellency's  
most respectful and most obedient  
servants.

JOHN C. JONES,  
JAMES LLOYD,  
JOHN PHILIPS,  
SAMUEL DEXTER,  
DANIEL SARGENT,  
ARTEMAS WARD,  
JOSEPH HALL.

Boston, August 1, 1814.

## THE ANSWER.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his  
Royal Highness of the Prince of  
Orange, Sovereign of the United  
Provinces of the Low Countries,  
to the Government of the United  
States of America.

To the Chairman and Gentlemen Com-  
mittee of the City of Boston.

Gentlemen,  
The unanimous and affectionate  
expression of sentiments of good  
will which the inhabitants of Boston  
have given me by their friendly re-  
ception has made the most lively and  
deep impression on my mind. It  
proves to me, gentlemen, that you  
retain the interesting recollection of  
the relations which formerly con-  
nected our two countries. These  
relations, interrupted for a lapse of  
years—during which, under a gov-  
ernment of oppression, all industry  
and all commerce were condem-  
ned to inaction, are now about to be  
revived. I am confident, that the  
Dutch nation, at an epoch when she  
is reanimated by the restoration of  
her ancient independence, and re-  
generated under the liberal and pa-  
ternal government of the princes of  
the illustrious house of Orange, will  
more than ever cherish those ancient  
institutions, and those maxims of pub-  
lic faith which the nations of the  
world have constantly recognised in  
her, and by which she will continue  
to offer the most certain pledge of  
the stability of those relations, which  
it will give me a pleasure to see re-  
newed with the American nation.

In expressing to you, gentlemen,  
my personal sensibility at the affec-  
tionate reception with which I have  
been honoured by all the inhabitants  
of your city, civil and military, I beg  
you to be assured, that I shall seize  
the first opportunity which may offer  
to make my sovereign acquainted with  
a transaction, the particulars of  
which I am confident will give him  
great pleasure.

Accept Mr. Chairman and gentle-  
men of the committee, the assurance  
of the sentiments of respect, with  
which

I have the honour to be,  
Your very humble and  
Obedient servant,

F. D. CHAMBERLAIN.

Boston, 2d August, 1814.

The Hon. J. C. Jones, Esq.

Chairman of the Committee,  
&c. Boston.

## INDIAN NEWS.

CHILLICOTHE, JULY 23.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

By the express who arrived here  
on Wednesday last direct from  
Greenville, we are informed that  
the treaty is nearly concluded with  
the Indians by our commissioners;  
that they were favorably disposed  
to the United States, and that a  
tribe had taken up the hatchet,  
determined to embark their lives &  
fortunes with us.

NASHVILLE, (TEN.) JULY 14.

THE CREEKS.

The rider that brought in the  
Natchez mail states, that about 8  
days ago a party of Choctaw Indians  
came to where several Red-Stick  
Creek Indians were; the former  
killed 5 and took 15 prisoners, and  
were met by the rider going home  
with their prisoners. The engage-  
ment was on the waters of Bear  
Creek.

We have learnt that several hun-  
dred of the deluded followers of the  
prophet have surrendered themselves  
at our military posts, and are fed by  
order of the government. The sup-  
plies are charged to their account,  
and will become matter of arrange-  
ment whenever a treaty shall be  
held.

Joseph Francis and McQueen are  
at Appalatchicola hankering about  
the British troops. To a considera-  
ble number of Seminoles, who had  
collected to receive British presents,  
the former said,

We have brought our difficulties  
on ourselves without advice from  
any one. The old chiefs need not  
expect we will be given up. We  
have lost our country and retreated  
to the sea, where we will fight un-  
til we are all destroyed, we are col-  
lected and find a few more than

1000 warriors, and mean to form

our settlement on Choctawhatchee.

A messenger sent by Col. Haw-  
kins, to Hainly, has been recently  
murdered by Sandy Barant.

Col. Pearson who was ordered to  
descend the Alabama, in pursuit of  
the remaining hostile Indians, has  
returned to Fort Jackson with 540  
of them prisoners, they were taken  
without the least opposition—only  
one gun was fired.

When all the accounts in this pa-  
per are duly considered, apprehen-  
sions will be felt that another bloody  
campaign will be necessary before  
we can depend upon Creek profes-  
sion. We make no other calculation  
than that many valuable lives will be  
lost before a permanent peace will  
be made; the scalping, savage prac-  
tice of revenge, will be felt by many  
worthy families on the Mississippi  
and Georgia frontiers; war will be  
separated from them by an Indian  
country.

## HORRID BUTCHERY.

Mr. Jesse Manly has just arrived  
in town from the mouth of Duck  
River, by the way of Nashville.

Mr. Manly was the bearer of infor-  
mation to Gov. Blount, of another  
horrid massacre on the Tennessee,  
about one mile from Reynoldsborough  
in the county of Humphrey's. Our  
informant is a man of truth; he  
saw the dead bodies of Jesse John-  
ston, his wife and three of their  
children. Mr. Manly learned the  
particulars from Mr. Johnston's lit-  
tle daughter, who fortunately made  
her escape. She states, that the  
Indians made their appearance a-  
bout 10 or 12 o'clock on Saturday  
night, 2d inst. murdered her father  
and took away her mother and the  
three children, when she made her  
escape to Reynoldsborough.

The inhabitants immediately col-  
lected, and early in the morning,  
repaired to the place; found the In-  
dians had taken the captives to the  
river, and mangled them in the most  
horrid manner, and then made their  
escape. Col. Gorman with 60 or  
70 men, were informed crossed on  
Sunday in pursuit of them.

Citizens be on the alert, nor  
think of peace until the enemies of  
our country shall be silenced and  
the avowed enemies of humanity  
shall be exterminated!!!

MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 22.

From the following intelligence,  
communicated by Col. Hawkins to our  
executive, it will obviously appear,  
that it is the design of the enemy to  
renew the Creek war, and to bring  
the Big Warrior and his followers  
into the measure, the information is  
from a source entitled to the fullest  
credit.

Bay St. Louis, June 17, 1814.

"On the 8th inst. the schr. Cap-  
tain, Tender to the British frigate  
Orpheus, Capt. Pigot, arrived at  
this place with information that he  
had just landed 5000 stand of arms,  
and cartridges in proportion, for the  
supply of the Indians at Appalatchicola,  
where he left the frigate  
Orpheus landing on St. George's  
island 300 and odd troops, a colonel  
and nine commissioned officers,  
where they intended erecting a for-  
tification, and which was actually  
commenced. Couriers were daily  
going to and from Appalatchicola  
from Pensacola, reporting the ad-  
vancement of the said vessels, and that  
they had landed 22,000 stands of  
arms and cartridges in proportion.

A store has been erected for the re-  
ception of said arms and ammuni-  
tion. Report of Couriers has been  
sent to the Big Warrior, hold-  
ing out inducements and proposi-  
tions for his taking an interest in  
the war party. The Big Warrior,  
as was reported, replied, that he  
had been so often deceived in their  
engagements, that he could no longer  
place reliance in words—that he  
must have further proofs of their  
sincerity, before he could place any  
reliance in their professions, or listen  
in any way to their entreaties.

Despatches have been sent by ex-  
press to Mobile, Pensacola, and Fort  
Clatsop.

Extract of a letter from Col. Haw-  
kins to his Excellency the Govern-  
or, dated Creek Agency, 19th  
July, 1814.

I am on my way to Fort Jackson  
to meet Gen. Jackson there, who

was appointed the 1st of August for  
a general meeting of the chiefs of  
the hostile Creeks, who have sub-  
mitted, in order to make arrange-  
ments with them in conformity with  
his instructions.

I examined a runner from three  
British officers at the store of John  
Foster, & Co. on Appalatchicola to  
the chiefs of Guasatan and Cowata,  
sent expressly to invite them down  
to receive a supply of arms & ammu-  
nition. He says all the Indians below  
and near the line have been supplied.  
The hostile Indians between Appa-  
latchicola and Pensacola Bay have  
been sent for and are on their way  
nearly exhausted with famine.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 20.

The result of the Talk held at  
Corseton, has, we understand, ter-  
minated in the further disclosure of  
British intrigue, & the declared hos-  
tility of the Lower Towns—the Up-  
per towns still profess to be friend-  
ly, and have expressed a desire to  
finish the work of destruction with  
those misguided wretches.

One thousand militia from Ten-  
nessee is shortly expected in the na-  
tion to act as emergencies may re-  
quire—in addition to this force, it is  
stated that Gen. Pinckney will make  
a requisition upon the militia of this  
state for the same purpose. To  
meet which, and the immediate re-  
quisition of the general government,  
it is contemplated that the class mi-  
litia, now organizing, will be held  
in readiness—it is supposed they will  
be commanded by Maj. Gen. Min-  
toish and Brig. Generals Floyd and  
Blackshear.

St. Louis, July 9.

We mentioned in a former paper  
that Governor Clark on his arrival  
at Prairie du Chien, found conceal-  
ed a trunk of letters &c. belonging  
to Dickson, among the papers are  
his journal of presents to the Indi-  
ans. From which we copy the fol-  
lowing:

August 2d, 1813.

\* Arrived from below, a few Win-  
bagos, with a scalp. Gave them 5  
carrots of tobacco, 6 lbs. powder,  
6 lb. ball.

\* Dickson in his letters entitled  
himself Agent and Superintendent  
to the Western Nations!

Extract of a letter from an officer to  
the Editors of the Buffalo Gazette,  
dated Fort Erie, July 31, 1814.

"I have this moment seen your  
extra of July 28, giving an account  
of the Battle at Bridgewater, in  
which Capt. Towson's company of  
artillery is the only one mentioned.

"It is due to Major Hindman's  
battalion, to state that he advanced  
with the first brigade. When the  
action commenced, he returned to  
camp and brought up Capt. Biddle  
and Ritchie's companies to its sup-  
port. It is to be regretted, that the  
enemy's position did not permit our  
artillery to be as destructive as his;  
but any credit it may deserve should  
be shared by the companies men-  
tioned.

\* Capt. Ritchie was killed, and  
Capt. Biddle was twice wounded.

The above appears to be publish-  
ed in the Buffalo Gazette, by way  
of note to a former extra, which  
you no doubt have published. The  
following article from the same pa-  
per has not as yet been published  
in this place.

Extract of Brigade Orders, dated

Camp at Erie, July 28, 1814.

"To the field officers of the 1st  
and 23d regt. Lieut. Col. Nicholas  
and Maj. Brooke, the Brigadier re-  
turns his thanks for their gallant con-  
duct, particularly to the latter for  
his activity in rallying his troops.—  
To Col. Miller of the 21st regt. he  
returns more than his thanks: He  
deserves the gratitude and approba-  
tion of the nation; never was an  
enterprise more heroically executed  
—never was the valor of a veteran  
more gloriously displayed. The Bri-  
gadier General was satisfied with  
the conduct of his staff, Lieutenant  
McDonald of the 19th and Lieut.  
Clark of the 11th.

"The officers of the brigade have  
to mourn the loss of Major M. Far-  
lane of the 23d, and Lieut. Big-  
low of the 21st regt.; they died  
on that field where a soldier should

pass to perish, gallantly leading and  
animating their men."

(Signed)

E. W. RIPLEY.

Brig. Gen. Comd'g 2d Brigade.

The army remains at Fort Erie.

That place by great exertions has  
been rendered very strong.

The enemy has advanced from  
Chippewa, and have taken a posi-  
tion near Frenchman's creek, about 4  
miles below Fort Erie.

A battalion of riflemen has arrived  
at Buffalo from Sacket's Harbor.

There are several rumours res-  
pecting the arrival of our fleet near  
Fort George.

A British Indian was detected on  
Sunday last in the village of Buffa-  
lo as a spy. On being examined he  
confessed his crime, and was imme-  
diately executed by our Indians.

I subjoin a letter from Sacket's  
Harbor written by an intimate friend  
of mine, to a gentleman in this  
city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman  
at Sacket's Harbor, to his friend  
in Albany, dated

"Sacket's Harbor, Aug. 5.

"A Mr. Shumaker, who was last  
summer a prisoner to the British,  
had, a few days since, the command  
of a boat bound from Oswego to this  
place, loaded with provisions for the  
army. Yesterday off Stony Point  
he was attacked by a British barge,  
commanded by a Lieutenant of the  
Royal Navy with ten men, and after  
making all the resistance in his pow-  
er was compelled to surrender. The  
Lieut. after taking possession of the  
prize, sent all his men to join a  
another boat's crew, except four  
which he deemed sufficient to secure  
her. Mr. Shumaker, not much pleas-  
ed with the idea of being a second  
time prisoner to the British, formed  
the desperate resolution which was  
no less daring and intrepid than it  
was ultimately glorious and success-  
ful. Walking the deck with the  
Lieutenant, without any preconcert  
with his brother and a Mr. Sergeant,  
who were captured with him, watch-  
ed his opportunity, threw the Lieut.  
overboard, and snatching up a stone,  
knocked down a sailor with it, then  
calling on his comrades for assist-  
ance, had the satisfaction to find  
himself the sole commander of his  
boat again. Mr. S. and his brave  
associates, however, in effecting  
their deliverance, were severely  
wounded—one of them having one  
of his hands nearly cut off, and an-  
other received a dangerous wound in  
his head, by a heavy sabre. But  
another British barge, which lay a  
little distance, discovering the sud-  
den transfer of command, pushed  
down upon them, and obliged Mr.  
S. with his comrades to abandon his  
boat and take to a gig which had ac-  
companied the enemy's barge, and  
make their way for Sacket's Har-  
bor, where they arrived in safety."

From the New-York Spectator.

Dalawny County, Aug. 1.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall,

James Graham was executed at  
Delhi on the 29th ult. pursuant  
to the sentence of the Circuit Court,  
for the murder of Hugh Cameron &  
Alexander McGillivray, on the  
evening of the 24th of July, 1813.

The evidence produced on the trial of  
this man was alto. ther of a pre-  
sumptive nature; but so powerful  
as to leave no doubt whatever of  
his guilt. It was proved by several  
witnesses, that he had threatened  
to murder these two men; that he  
went with them from the raising of  
a barge, the evening the murder was  
committed, through a foot-path,  
where their bodies were found—by  
means of a shower which had fallen  
before they started, their tracks  
were visible—and the very spot was  
discovered, in Graham's own land,  
from which he had taken the fatal  
shot. A shirt and frock were found  
in Graham's house stained with  
blood.

The criminal had uniformly de-  
clared his innocence. As this ap-  
peared to have been done under the  
expectation that he would be re-  
prieved, hopes were entertained that he  
would make some confession, at the  
place of execution; but, with his  
dying breath, he pleaded in the  
most solemn manner, *Not guilty*—

del County

April Term, 1811.

the judges of An-

rt, by petition, in

Hammond, of said

benefit of the said

by insolvent de-

number session, six-

and of the said

act, a schedule

list of his credi-

as he can ascertain

the said act, so

petition; and the

being satisfied that

Hammond has resided

years, prior to his

within the state of

said Larkin Ham-

in his petition that

y of the sheriff of

and prayed, to be

judged by the said

Larkin Hammond

by causing a copy

inserted in the Mi-

one week, for three

before the third

ber next, give no-

rt, to be held at the

in the third Monday

for the purpose of

trustee for their be-  
nefit, if any they have,  
Hammond should  
fit of the said acts  
thereto, as prayed.

S. Green, Clk.

del County

April Term, 1811.

to the judges of An-

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Hammond, of said

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for the purpose of

trustee for their be-  
nefit, if any they have,  
Hammond should  
fit of the said acts  
thereto, as prayed.

S. Green, Clk.

for Sale.

and is extremely anxious

ing tracts of land in

Maryland. One tract

containing two hundred

acres, lying in timber suitable

for, and vessels of ev-

erything about a mile

and Creek, which empties

river Patuxent, about

from its mouth, from

is a good road secur-

ing; there are a

ree, two log dwellings

and out houses on this

tract of land, con-

sisting of three hundred

ing on the head waters

which is navigable for

boats to the landing, and

Cypress and Chestnut

are suitable for plank

ing impervious to worms,

every other kind of im-

leave this Cypress tim-

ber suitable for fence

a great and saw-mills a

factory, three log ten-

ack and a shop, a to-

ward and out houses,

mentioned land. Should

be sold by next October

be sold by next October

be sold by next October

be sold by next October



Treasury Office, Annapolis, July 26, 1814.

### \$150,000 wanted on Loan

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Maryland passed a resolution at their May Session, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the words following to wit:

#### MAY SESSION, 1813.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms, and at such periods, as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof. Provided always, That in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

And whereas, the Executive of Maryland have authorized and directed the Treasurer of the Western Shore to borrow, in behalf of the State of Maryland, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in pursuance of, and in conformity to, the provisions contained in the above recited resolution.

BE IT KNOWN, That the undersigned Treasurer of the Western Shore will receive on loan, in behalf of the State aforesaid, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole \$150,000, upon the terms and conditions specified in the said resolution.

#### B. HARWOOD.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, of Baltimore; the Star and Monitor at Easton; Bartis's Republican, and Frederick-Town Herald, at Frederick-town; are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for four weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

### Valuable Lands for Sale.

The subscriber is authorized to dispose of at private sale, all that tract of land, formerly the property of Richard Chew, and lately of John Muir, Esq. deceased, consisting of 1095 acres, situated in Anne Arundel county, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and forming the mouth of Herring Bay; twenty miles from Annapolis, fifty from Baltimore, and thirty-five from the City of Washington. This land as rich and fertile as any on the Chesapeake, affords the most luxuriant pasturage, has a large proportion of meadow land, and the greatest abundance of fire wood and timber, and for ship building the best timber on the Chesapeake may be had on this land. The situation is healthy, and as beautiful a prospect as any on the Bay, a good harbour, and the waters lying around the land afford the greatest abundance of excellent fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The very convenient situation of this land must be obvious to every person wishing to purchase, as the wood, timber, and the whole product of the land, can be removed from thence by water, and that in a few hours, to the markets of Annapolis and Baltimore.

A more minute description of this valuable property is thought unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can view the same by applying to Dr. Richard T. Hall, who resides thereon, or to Mr. Philemon L. Chew, who lives within a few miles of it. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, Att'y.  
in fact for John Murray.  
July 14, 1814.

### 20 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 23 of May, a Negro Man called Ned, who, with several others, added that of Jones, and brought suit in Anne Arundel county, by John Golder, for their right to freedom; which suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the want of proof. He is a straight likely black fellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has under one of his eyes, a scar about an inch long and broad. No descriptive information can be given as to his cloaths; he went off with a straw hat, a country roundabout striped jacket and trousers, and good shoes and stockings. It is probable he may endeavour to get to Baltimore, or to the City of Washington. I will pay a dollar a mile on the distance he may be taken, if committed to gaol, so that I get him again; fifteen dollars if taken at Annapolis and committed; ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood; or twenty if taken in Calvert county.

I am informed, that an old yellow woman resides in Calvert who calls herself Hannah Jones, and who my Negroes, who claimed their freedom, call aunt—she is wife to a miller, who attends or did attend a mill, once the property of a Mr. Smith, and purchased by Capt. David Carcaud.

WM. BROGDEN.

June 23, 1814.

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Common Warrants—For sale at this Office.  
April 7.

### ADDRESS Of the Bible Society to the citizens of Prince George's County.

BRETHREN,  
Among the various efforts which have been made in these "latter days" to ameliorate the condition of man; to soften the asperities of his nature; to make him acquainted with the duties which he owes to God, his country, and to himself; and to render him in every situation an estimable member of society; we know of none so well calculated to produce such desirable effects as the diffusion of religious knowledge through all classes of men.—It is only "the knowledge and love of God, shed abroad in our hearts," that can correct the evil propensities of our nature—it is "the fear and admonition of the Lord" which can pluck from the soul the envenomed "sting of death," and restore it to the favour of God.

But how are the poor and the needy the ignorant and the penniless, to obtain this religious knowledge? Some of them, it is true, have churches to go to, and there we are persuaded they have the pure word of God preached to them,—but alas! this will do little good unless they have the word of God at home also.—It is, brethren, that they may obtain this invaluable blessing, that we now take the liberty to address you.

We have seen with joy and exultation, the wonderful success which has uniformly crowned the efforts of bible societies in Europe and America, to promote this great object; and we, wishing to be humble participants with them in the happiness of doing good to our fellow creatures, have formed ourselves into a society, denominated "The Bible Society of Prince George's County."—In this association the object is twofold—First, to circulate the scriptures among the poor in Prince George's county; and next, to assist other Bible Societies in dispensing the word of Life to those who are "ready to perish" throughout the world.—An object surely of immense importance; an object embracing the most precious of all charities, charity to the immortal soul.—In such an object all may, all ought, and we trust all will unite.—There is nothing in it calculated to excite in the smallest degree party spirit and animosity, for an article in the constitution expressly provides, that the bibles to be distributed by them shall be without notes or comments of any description whatever.—All are therefore earnestly requested to engage in this "labour of love"—If even a cup of cold water, given to a disciple in the name of Christ, is not without its reward, what reward may not be expected to follow the distribution of the word of Life?—Brethren, "he that succoureth the poor lendeth unto the Lord."—Come then, "cast your bread upon the waters and ye shall find it after many days."

A subscription of only one dollar and a quarter is required from those who wish to become members of this society, and another of one dollar and a quarter annually thereafter. A donation of twenty dollars, and upwards, within three years, gives the privilege of membership for life.

As it is desirable, however, that the benefits resulting from the association should be as promptly and extensively felt as possible, it is hoped that those who subscribe will be liberal, as the Lord hath prospered them.—We pray you, brethren, to aid the views of this society. Each of the managers is authorized to obtain subscriptions.

By order of the board,  
RICH'D. W. WEST, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen are managers of the society for the present year.  
The Right Rev.

Dr. Thos. Jno. Claggett, President,  
Rev. Wm. L. Gibson, Vice President,  
Jno. R. Magruder, Treasurer,  
Richard W. West, Secretary,  
John Hodges of Thos.  
Edmund Key,  
Trueman Tyler,  
John J. Donaldson,  
Samuel Claggett,  
Samuel Ogle,  
Francis Magruder,  
Clement Brooke,  
Aquila Beall,  
Charles Eversfield,  
William Hobb,  
Benjamin Oden,  
John C. Herbert,  
Richard T. Lowndes,  
Col. Thomas Bowie,  
Daniel Clarke,  
Wm. Marbury.

July 21, 1814.

Editors who wish success to the views of the Society will please publish the above as often as they can with convenience.

A LIST OF THE  
American NAVY,  
WITH  
STEEL'S LIST OF THE  
British NAVY.  
For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store,  
and at this Office.  
—Price 12 1-2 Cents.—

### Land for Sale.

The subscriber will sell a tract of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in Anne Arundel county, 9 miles from the city of Annapolis, 21 from Baltimore, and three from the navigable water of Severn river. The soil is suited to clover and plaister. There is on the premises a dwelling house, and other out houses, with garden and orchard. This property has the advantage of having a great portion of fire wood & valuable timber, with between 20 and 30 acres of meadow. A more minute description is tho't unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can view the same, and know the terms, which will be found accommodating, by application to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of said land.

Henry Woodward.

August 3, 1814.

### Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale in the town of Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A valuable tract of land called West Hatton, containing 500 acres, lying on Wicomico river in the said county, about six miles below Allen's Fresh.—The land is level and very rich, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a convenient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river. The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abundance.

Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland called Hard Bargain, otherwise called Wicomico Fields, containing forty-two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate purchasers.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money in three equal annual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises will be delivered on the first day of January next.—In the mean time the purchaser may exercise all rights of ownership, giving permission to the present possessor of finishing and securing the crop on hand.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser.

TH. HARRIS, Jan. Trustee.  
Annapolis, July 2  
4, 1814. 5 6X

### Private Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, a Lot in Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to enter into the mercantile business, or to a person who wishes a stand for a tavern; and perhaps no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, &c. ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and groceries, also a two story dwelling house, with two rooms above, and one below; a pailed garden and yard, and an old building out of repair, with two rooms below and two above, for several years rented as a tavern. Terms may be known by application to

Wm. Brogden.

June 23, 1814.

### Anne Arundel County, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Isaac Richardson, of said county, brought before me two strays, trespassing on his enclosures, one a brown Mare about four years old, fourteen hands and an half high, a small white spot on her left hind foot or heel, has some appearance of collar marks, her main has been a little cut, she is shod all round, and has a switch tail, paces, trots and canters. The other is a bay Gelding, five years old, fourteen hands high, has a white face, black mane, tail and legs, shod all round, paces, trots and canters. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, this twelfth day of July, 1814.

Thomas Hood.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,  
Admr. D. B. N.  
Feb. 24.

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an inquisition held on the body of a certain negro man, a slave, the property of a certain John Cover, on the fifth of July last, it was found that the said negro came to his death from the unmerciful beating, and other ill treatment received from his said master, John Cover; and it has been represented to me, that the said John Cover has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said John Cover to the sheriff of Frederick county.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

LEV. WINDER.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, that the foregoing proclamation be published four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, Federal Gazette, Frederick-Town Herald and the Plain Dealer.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber has placed in the hands of Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. his attorney at law, in Annapolis, all the bonds, notes, and accounts, due to the estate of the late Mr. Bennett Darnell, deceased; and takes this method of informing all those who are in any manner indebted to that estate, that he has directed suits to be instituted against every person without distinction, that shall fail of discharging the amount due, when the same is demandable. The purchasers at the sale made by the executor are requested to pay particular attention to this notice.

John Mercer.

August 4, 1814.

### Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Simmons should not have the benefit of the said act & the supplements thereto as prayed.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 26.

### Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

May 26.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, are hereby notified, that unless payment of the respective accounts be made prior to the 20th day of August next, process will thereafter issue without discrimination.

W. Alexander,

Treasurer of the Corporation,  
Annapolis, July 28, 1814.

### Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Larkin Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied that the said Larkin Hammond has resided the two preceding years, prior to his said application, within the state of Maryland, and the said Larkin Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Larkin Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Larkin Hammond should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

### Anne Arundel County

Court, April Term, 1814.

On application to the judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of James Hammond, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied that the said James Hammond has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said James Hammond having stated in his petition that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said James Hammond be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Hammond should not have the benefit of the said act & the supplements thereto as prayed.

Test.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

### Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland. One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out houses on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for bateaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chestnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenanted houses, a blacksmith's shop, a tobacco house, and several out houses, on the last mentioned land. Should these lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Public Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains, by speedy applications.

JNO. S. BROOKS.

St. Leonard.

May 18th, 1814.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXII.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1814.

No. 313

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

ADDRESS

Of the Committee of the Citizens of  
Boston to the Dutch Ministers,  
and his answer.

To his Excellency Mr. CHANGUION,  
Minister from his Royal Highness  
the Prince of Orange, Prince So-  
vereign of the United Nether-  
lands, &c. &c.

The undersigned, appointed a com-  
mittee by their fellow citizens, the  
inhabitants of Boston, in their be-  
half, and for themselves, offer to  
your excellency their congratulations  
on your arrival in the United  
States.

They view this gratifying event,  
as among the earliest fruits of that  
happy and stupendous revolution in  
politics, which has emancipated the  
nations of the christian world from  
the desolating and demoralizing ef-  
fects of an overwhelming and re-  
sourceless ambition, which knew no  
law, save its own gratification, and  
no limit but universal subjection.

In approaching your excellency,  
the committee address you with  
great satisfaction, as the minister of  
a country so justly famed for its in-  
extinguishable love of liberty, brave-  
ry in arms, attachment to commerce,  
and unrivalled industry, restored  
from the requisitions and persecu-  
tions of an impetuous and iron hearted  
despotism to the enjoyment of its  
legitimate rights, and to the mild  
government of a successor of the pa-  
triotic princes of the illustrious  
house of Orange; and as the repre-  
sentatives of a nation, between  
whom and the U. States, no rela-  
tions have hitherto existed, and the  
committee sincerely hope none ever  
may exist, other than those of re-  
ciprocal interest, amity and respect.

The committee also beg leave, re-  
spectfully to offer to your excellency  
their best wishes that your residence  
in the United States may be made  
acceptable to yourself, and mutu-  
ally beneficial to both countries; and  
the tornado of peace having dis-  
sipated the vile systems of usur-  
pation, extortion, profusion, and  
blood, which for more than twenty  
years have overshadowed, oppres-  
sed, and deluged the continent of Eu-  
rope; they express their most ear-  
nest desire, that its benign influence,  
may reach across the Atlantic, and  
that the spirit of moderation, mag-  
nanimity and disinterestedness which  
is there now so happily exemplified,  
may be extended to the U. States;  
so that all the nations of the civil-  
ized world may form but one family,  
united in those bonds of peace and  
friendship, which regarding the equal  
rights of all, and leaving to the  
several members nothing but senti-  
ments of respect, fellowship, and  
good will towards each other, shall,  
for unnumbered years to come, se-  
cure to them, the absence of war  
and rapine, the liberal intercourse  
of commerce, and the blessings of  
rational liberty.

The undersigned avail themselves  
of the occasion, which has elicited  
the expression of these sentiments,  
to make known the pleasure it would  
individually afford them, to manifest  
every civility and attention which  
might be rendered grateful to you,  
and in behalf of their fellow town-  
men and themselves, they unite to  
their congratulations, on the safe  
arrival of your excellency, assur-  
ances of the high degree of consid-  
eration they cherish for the very  
respectable mission you represent, and  
for yourself, both officially and per-  
sonally; and with which, they have  
the honour to be, your excellency's  
most respectful and most obedient  
servants.

JOHN C. JONES,

JAMES LLOYD,

JOHN PHILIPS,

SAMUEL DEXTER,

DANIEL SARGENT,

ARTEMAS WARD,

JOSEPH HALL.

Boston, August 1, 1814.

## THE ANSWER.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his  
Royal Highness the Prince of  
Orange, Sovereign of the United  
Provinces of the Low Countries,  
to the Government of the United  
States of America.

To the Chairman and Gentlemen, Com-  
mittee of the City of Boston.

Gentlemen,

The unanimous and affectionate  
expression of sentiments of good  
will which the inhabitants of Boston  
have given me by their friendly re-  
ception has made the most lively and  
deep impression on my mind. It  
proves to me, gentlemen, that you  
retain the interesting recollection of  
the relations which formerly con-  
nected our two countries. These  
relations, interrupted for a lapse of  
years—during which, under a gov-  
ernment of oppression, all industry  
and all commerce were condemned  
to inaction, are now about to be  
revived. I am confident, that the  
Dutch nation, at an epoch when she  
is reanimated by the restoration of  
her ancient independence, and re-  
generated under the liberal and pa-  
ternal government of the princes of  
the illustrious house of Orange, will  
more than ever cherish those ancient  
institutions & those maxims of pub-  
lic faith which the nations of the  
world have constantly recognised in  
her, and by which she will continue  
to offer the most certain pledge of  
the stability of those relations, which  
it will give me a pleasure to see re-  
newed with the American nation.

In expressing to you, gentlemen,  
my personal sensibility at the affec-  
tionate reception with which I have  
been honoured by all the inhabitants  
of your city, civil and military, I beg  
you to be assured, that I shall seize  
the first opportunity which may of-  
fer to make my sovereign acquainted  
with a transaction, the particulars  
of which I am confident will give  
him great pleasure.

Accept Mr. Chairman and gentle-  
men of the committee, the assurance  
of the sentiments of respect, with  
which  
I have the honour to be,  
Your very humble and  
Obedient servant,  
F. D. CHANGUION.  
Boston, 2d August, 1814.  
The Hon. J. C. Jones, Esq.  
Chairman of the Committee,  
&c. Boston.

## INDIAN NEWS.

CHILLICOTHE, JULY 23.

### THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

By the express which arrived here  
on Wednesday last direct from  
Greenville, we are informed that  
the treaty is nearly concluded with  
the Indians by our commissioners;  
that they were favourably disposed  
to the United States, and that a  
tribe had taken up the hatchet,  
determined to embark their lives &  
fortunes with us.

NASHVILLE, (TEN.) JULY 14.

### THE CREEKS.

The rider that brought in the  
Natchez mail states, that about 8  
days ago a party of Choctaw Indians  
came to where several Red Stick  
Creek Indians were; the former  
killed 5 and took 15 prisoners, and  
were met by the rider going home  
with their prisoners. The engage-  
ment was on the waters of Bear  
Creek.

We have learnt that several hun-  
dred of the deluded followers of the  
prophet have surrendered themselves  
at our military posts, and are fed by  
order of the government. The sup-  
plies are charged to their account  
and will become matter of arrange-  
ment whenever a treaty shall be  
held.

Joshua Francis and McQueen are  
at Appalatchicola, hankering about  
the British troops. To a considera-  
ble number of Seminoles, who had  
collected to receive British presents,  
the former said,

We have brought our difficulties  
on ourselves without advice from  
any one. The old chiefs need not  
expect we will be given up. We  
have lost our country and retreated  
to the sea, where we will fight un-  
til we are all destroyed, we are col-  
lected and find a few more than

1000 warriors, and mean to form

our settlement on Choctawhatchee.  
A messenger sent by Col. Haw-  
kins, to Hanchly, has been recently  
murdered by Sandy Dorant.

Col. Pearson who was ordered to  
descend the Alabama, in pursuit of  
the remaining hostile Indians, has  
returned to Fort Jackson with 540  
of them prisoners, they were taken  
without the least opposition—only  
one gun was fired.

When all the accounts in this pa-  
per are duly considered, apprehen-  
sions will be felt that another bloody  
campaign will be necessary before  
we can depend upon Creek professi-  
on.

We make no other calculation  
than that many valuable lives will be  
lost before a permanent peace will  
be made; the scalping, savage prac-  
tice of revenge, will be felt by many  
worthy families on the Mississippi  
and Georgia frontiers; our own is  
separated from them by an Indian  
country.

### HORRID BUTCHERY!

Mr. Jesse Manly has just arrived  
in town from the mouth of Duck  
River, by the way of Nashville.—  
Mr. Manly was the bearer of infor-  
mation to Gov. Blount, of another  
horrid massacre on the Tennessee;  
about one mile from Reynoldsborough  
in the county of Humphreys. Our  
informant is a man of truth; he  
saw the dead bodies of Jesse John-  
ston, his wife and three of their  
children. Mr. Manly learned the  
particulars from Mr. Johnston's lit-  
tle daughter, who fortunately made  
her escape. She states, that the  
Indians made their appearance a-  
bout 10 or 12 o'clock on Saturday  
night, 2d inst. murdered her father  
and took away her mother and the  
three children, when she made her  
escape to Reynoldsborough.

The inhabitants immediately col-  
lected, and early in the morning,  
repaired to the place; found the In-  
dians had taken the captives to the  
river, and mangled them in the most  
horrid manner, and then made their  
escape. Col. Gorman with 60 or  
70 men, were informed crossed on  
Sunday in pursuit of them.

Citizens be on the alert, nor  
think of peace until the enemies of  
our country shall be silenced and  
the avowed enemies of humanity  
shall be exterminated!!!

MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 22.

From the following intelligence,  
communicated by Col. Hawkins to our  
executive, it will obviously appear,  
that it is the design of the enemy to  
renew the Creek war, and to bring  
the Big Warrior and his followers  
into the measure, the information is  
from a source entitled to the fullest  
credit.

Bay St. Louis, June 17, 1814.

On the 8th inst. the schr. Cap-  
tain, Tender to the British frigate  
Orpheus, Capt. Pigot, arrived at  
this place with information that he  
had just landed 8000 stand of arms,  
and cartridges in proportion, for the  
supply of the Indians at Appalatchicola,  
where he left the frigate  
Orpheus landing on St. George's  
island 300 and odd troops, a colonel  
and nine commissioned officers,  
where they intended erecting a for-  
tification, and which was actually  
commenced. Couriers were daily  
going to and from Appalatchicola  
from Pensacola, reporting the ad-  
vancement of the said vessels, and that  
they had landed 32,000 stands of  
arms and cartridges in proportion.

A store has been erected for the re-  
ception of said arms and ammuni-  
tion. Report of Couriers has been  
sent to the Big Warrior, hold-  
ing out inducements and proposi-  
tions for his taking an interest in  
the war party. The Big Warrior,  
as was reported, replied that he  
had been so often deceived in their  
engagements, that he could no longer  
place reliance in words—that he  
must have further proofs of their  
sincerity, before he could place any  
reliance in their professions, or lie-  
ten in any way to their entreaties.

Despatches have been sent by ex-  
press to Mobile, Pensacola, and Fort  
Claiborne.

Extract of a letter from Col. Haw-  
kins to his Excellency the Gover-  
nor, dated Creek Agency, 19th  
July, 1814.

I am on my way to Fort Jackson  
to meet Gen. Jackson there, who

was appointed the 1st of August for  
a general meeting of the chiefs of  
the hostile Creeks, who have sub-  
mitted, in order to make arrange-  
ments with them in conformity with  
his instructions.

I examined a runner from three  
British officers at the store of John  
Forbes, & Co. on Appalatchicola to  
the chiefs of Coussetau and Cowetau,  
sent expressly to invite them down  
to receive a supply of arms & ammu-  
nition. He says all the Indians below  
and near the line have been supplied.  
The hostile Indians between Appa-  
latchicola and Pensacola Bay have  
been sent for and are on their way  
nearly exhausted with famine.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 20.

The result of the talk held at  
Coussetau, has, we understand, ter-  
minated in the further disclosure of  
British intrigue, & the declared hosti-  
lity of the Lower Towns—the Up-  
per towns still profess to be friend-  
ly, and have expressed a desire to  
finish the work of destruction with  
those misguided wretches.

One thousand militia from Ten-  
nessee is shortly expected in the na-  
tion to act as emergencies may re-  
quire—in addition to this force, it is  
stated that Gen. Pinckney will make  
a requisition upon the militia of this  
state for the same purpose. To  
meet which, and the immediate re-  
quisition of the general government,  
it is contemplated that the class mi-  
litia, now organizing, will be held  
in readiness—it is supposed they will  
be commanded by Maj. Gen. McIn-  
tosh and Brig. Generals Floyd and  
Blackshear.

St. Louis, July 9.

We mentioned in a former paper  
that Governor Clark on his arrival  
at Prairie du Chien, found conceal-  
ed a trunk of letters &c. belonging  
to Dickson,\* among the papers are  
his journal of presents to the Indi-  
ans. From which we copy the fol-  
lowing:

August 2d, 1813.

Arrived from below, a few Wine-  
bagoes, with a scalp. Gave them 5  
carrots of tobacco, 6 lbs. powder,  
6 lb. ball.

\* Dickson in his letters entitled  
himself Agent and Superintendent  
to the Western Nations!

Extract of a letter from an officer to  
the Editors of the Buffalo Gazette,  
dated Fort Erie, July 31, 1814.

"I have this moment seen your  
extra of July 28, giving an account  
of the Battle at Bridgewater, in  
which Capt. Towson's company of  
artillery is the only one mentioned."

"It is due to Major Hindman's  
battalion, to state that he advanced  
with the first brigade. When the  
action commenced, he returned to  
camp and brought up Capt. Biddle  
and Ritchie's companies to its sup-  
port. It is to be regretted, that the  
enemy's position did not permit our  
artillery to be as destructive as his;  
but any credit it may deserve should  
be shared by the companies men-  
tioned."

"Capt. Ritchie was killed, and  
Capt. Biddle was twice wounded.  
The above appears to be publish-  
ed in the Buffalo Gazette, by way  
of note to a former extra, which  
you no doubt have published. The  
following article from the same pa-  
per has not as yet been published  
in this place."

Extract of Brigade Orders, dated

Camp at Erie, July 28, 1814.

"To the field officers of the 1st  
and 23d regt. Lieut. Col. Nicholas  
and Maj. Brooks, the Brigadier re-  
turns his thanks for their gallant con-  
duct, particularly to the latter for  
his alacrity in rallying his troops.—  
To Col. Miller of the 21st regt. he  
returns more than his thanks: He  
deserves the gratitude and approba-  
tion of the nation; never was an  
enterprise more heroically executed  
—never was the valor of a veteran  
soldier proudly displayed. The Bri-  
gadier General was satisfied with  
the conduct of his staff, Lieutenant  
McDonald of the 10th and Lieut.  
Clark of the 11th."

"The officers of the brigade have  
to mourn the loss of Major M. Far-  
lane of the 23d, and Lieut. Big-  
low of the 21st regt.; they died  
on that field where a soldier should

pass to perish, gallantly leading and  
animating their men."

(Signed) E. W. RIPLEY.

Brig. Gen. Comd'g 2d Brigade.  
The army remains at Fort Erie.  
That place by great exertions has  
been rendered very strong.

The enemy has advanced from  
Chippewa, and have taken a posi-  
tion near Frenchman's creek, about 4  
miles below Fort Erie.

A battalion of riflemen has arrived  
at Buffalo from Sacket's Harbor.  
There are several rumours res-  
pecting the arrival of our fleet near  
Fort George.

A British Indian was detected on  
Sunday last in the village of Buffa-  
lo as a spy. On being examined he  
confessed his crime, and was imme-  
diately executed by our Indians.

I subjoin a letter from Sacket's  
Harbor written by an intimate friend  
of mine, to a gentleman in this  
city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman  
at Sacket's Harbor, to his friend  
in Albany, dated.

"Sacket's Harbor, Aug. 3."

"A Mr. Shumaker, who was last  
summer a prisoner to the British,  
had, a few days since, the command  
of a boat bound from Oswego to this  
place, loaded with provisions for the  
army. Yesterday off Stony Point  
he was attacked by a British barge,  
commanded by a Lieutenant of the  
Royal Navy with ten men, and after  
making all the resistance in his power  
was compelled to surrender. The  
Lieut. after taking possession of the  
prize, sent all his men to join a  
another boat's crew, except four  
which he deemed sufficient to secure  
her. Mr. Shumaker, not much pleas-  
ed with the idea of being a second  
time prisoner to the British, formed  
the desperate resolution which was  
no less daring and intrepid than it  
was ultimately glorious and success-  
ful. Walking the deck with the  
Lieutenant, without any preconcert  
with his brother and a Mr. Sergeant,  
who were captured with him, watch-  
ed his opportunity, threw the Lieut.  
overboard, and snatching up a stone,  
knocked down a sailor with it, then  
calling on his comrades for assist-  
ance, had the satisfaction to find  
himself the sole commander of his  
boat again. Mr. S. and his brave  
associates, however, in effecting  
their deliverance, were severely  
wounded—one of them having one  
of his hands nearly cut off, and an-  
other received a dangerous wound in  
his head, by a heavy sabre. But  
another British barge, which lay a  
little distance, discovering the sud-  
den transfer of command, pushed  
down upon them, and obliged Mr.  
S. with his comrades to abandon his  
boat and take to a gig which had ac-  
companied the enemy's barge, and  
make their way for Sacket's Har-  
bor, where they arrived in safety."

From the New-York Spectator.

Delaware County, Aug. 1.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall,

James Graham was executed at  
Delhi on the 29th ult. pursuant  
to the sentence of the Circuit Court,  
for the murder of Hugh Cameron &  
Alexander McGillivray, on the  
evening of the 24th of July, 1813.

The evidence produced on the trial  
of this man was alto-ther of a pre-  
sumptive nature; but so powerful  
as to leave no doubt whatever of  
his guilt. It was proved by several  
witnesses, that he had threatened  
to murder these two men; that he  
went with them from the raising of  
a barn, the evening the murder was  
committed, through a foot-path,  
where their bodies were found—by  
means of a shower which had fallen  
before they started, their tracks  
were visible—and the very spot was  
discovered, in Graham's own land,  
from which he had taken the fatal  
club. A shirt and frock were found  
in Graham's house stained with  
blood.

The criminal had uniformly de-  
clared his innocence. As this ap-  
peared to have been done under the  
expectation that he would be retri-  
buted, hopes were entertained that he  
would make some confession, at the  
place of execution; but, with his  
dying breath, he pleaded in the  
most solemn manner, Not guilty.—

CE.

ed to the Court  
Annapolis, are here  
payment of the  
made prior to the  
next, process will  
out discriminating  
Alexander,  
the Corporation,  
1814.

del County

April Term, 1814.

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a list of his credi-  
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m. S. Green, Clk.

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if ever a murder had been committed, it would be committed this day.

Gospel ministers of every denomination in the country, attended him to the place of execution. They had visited him in prison with the utmost assiduity, and excited among their people a powerful desire and earnest prayer to God in behalf of the unbelieving impenitent sinner. The nature of the impression which appears to have been produced on the minds of many, ought to be considered as a proof that they have not laboured in this case in vain. Much praise is due to the sheriff of the county, whose endeavours to render public justice awful and impressive, were combined with the most tender compassion for the spiritual interests of the criminal.

Fears having been entertained that a mob might prevent part of the sentence of the law from being put in execution, the militia were called out under the command of Major Fred. Foote, and good order was preserved.

After the criminal had hung the usual time, his body was delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

Graham was a native of Ireland, about 46 or 47 years of age, and had been in this country about 23 years. During this time he has lived in different parts of the state.

#### BOSTON, AUG. 3.

##### CHAMPLAIN FRONTIERS.

On the 4th inst. all the troops at Plattsburg left that place to join the main body of General Izard's army near Odolotown. When they are united, this army will probably consist of 8 or 9000 men. The British have an army in front of it, of equal or superior strength, and they can unite with it the reinforcements from Europe, almost immediately on their arrival. A sanguinary battle is daily expected in this quarter. Reinforcements from different parts of the U. S. are continually on their march to Plattsburg, whence they are removed to head-quarters.

#### ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 12.

A friend has favoured us with the perusal of a letter dated Kinsale, Aug. 7, which states that the enemy came up to Kinsale on the 3d, and destroyed all the buildings and vessels at that place, except one schooner and a whale boat, which they carried off. They also destroyed every vessel inside the mouth of Yeocomico. They were opposed in their landing by Capt. Henderson's company of militia, which was finally obliged to retreat after having one man killed. Several dead bodies of the enemy have floated ashore since the engagement. The enemy's fleet got under way on the 5th and proceeded down as far as Cone.

After the above was put in type we were politely favoured with the following extract of another letter dated

Kinsale, 8th August.

"Seven ships, 2 brigs and 15 tenders, exclusive of barges, are off this place. They do not confine themselves to their element, the water, but go in the country. They have been ten miles up in the forest, have burnt and destroyed almost every house in the way and about the river—Mr. Henderson's store and all his houses within 5 miles of Farnham church are in ashes. Kinsale and all the houses with the ware-house and all the tobacco in it (yours with the rest) are this moment in ashes. Yesterday they were up and burnt a number of houses in their route. They went within one mile of Northumberland Court-House. I have this moment returned from viewing the fleet, which from the passing of barges, shew a disposition to land in Yeocomico neck. We are all here in the utmost confusion; houses and farms deserted, women & children living in tents in the woods. Every one has either deserted his house in the neighbourhood of the water, or is in the militia, and we have a considerable good force too. Gen. Parker escaped narrowly; he is not in command here; he was reconnoitring, when a party in the forest woods let slip at him having cut him off—his horse in leaping the fence fell; but the general escaped, with a wound in the hand and another in his thigh. He is yet up and going about with the army, his wounds being slight.

Since writing the above another ship has joined the fleet at present here."

#### WASHINGTON, AUG. 12.

There was no mail received from Buffalo yesterday by the express. It is stated that the rider on the

extreme stage of the line has disappeared, in what manner not known, and no traces have been discovered of him or the mail. It is owing to this circumstance probably, that we have received no further reports of Gen. Brown's late battle.

Letters as late as the 5th instant have, however, been received from Presqu' Isle, through which we derive the following intelligence:

Erie, (Penn.) Aug. 5.

This morning the captain of a small trading vessel, which sailed from Buffalo at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday, came on shore. He confirms the information of an attack on Fort Erie by the British and adds, that after heavy cannonading for 2 h's the enemy were repulsed at all points and left the ground before night; no damages sustained on our part—that of the enemy not known. Two soldiers who crossed to Buffalo after the action, stated that "the enemy were cut to pieces—driven at all points, and our troops in the highest spirits. It was generally believed the attack was supported by nearly the whole force of the enemy on the peninsula." [Nat. Int.]

New-York, Aug. 12.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New-London, Aug. 10.

SIR,

The enemy's squadron on this station, consisting of three ships of the line, three frigates, a sloop of war, two brigs, and two or three smaller is commanded by Ad. Cochrane. They were anchored off Gardner's Island, until yesterday morning, when a part consisting of 1 74, 2 frigates, a sloop of war, and a brig, got under way, and went to Stonington; when arrived there, a flag was sent on shore with a communication, notifying the inhabitants that one hour only was allotted for the women and children to remove, as at the expiration of said time, the town would be laid in ashes.

The citizens, unwilling to fall a passive prey, immediately sent an express to New-London but from the urgency of the case, no assistance could be derived from the militia. A few citizens, however volunteered, who were of essential service. The enemy commenced firing early in the morning from the brig and barges which was answered on our part with discharges from two 18's and one 6 pounder, which were the only cannon on our side. With these they sustained the fire of the enemy until 1 o'clock in the morning, when the firing ceased, but was commenced with additional force at day light, and returned with corresponding spirit from our little battery. And notwithstanding our guns were short of men and ammunition, the enemy were willing to withdraw about 10 o'clock this forenoon. An attempt was made by one of the frigates to relieve the smaller vessels, but ineffectually, it is said, in consequence of her grounding. During the action rockets were sent from the barges, & bombs from one of the frigates, but no material injury was done by them—one house only was fired, which was soon extinguished. The houses and furniture was much damaged. Three men were wounded, and two horses killed.

Another Correspondent at New-London, says,

"Com. Hardy sent in a flag to demand the surrender of the fort and town in half an hour, or he would destroy the town. The commander of the little garrison returned an answer to the commodore, that he would not give it up so long as he had a man to fire a gun; he had got Eastport to deal with. They sent over at one or two in the morning for ammunition, as they had but a few rounds left."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Evening Post, dated

N. London, Aug. 10.

"The country here is much alarmed. The militia are marching, a brigade having been ordered immediately to this place. I saw some of the companies—they appeared to be in high spirits, and determined to defend the land of steady habits to the last. I heard the guns throughout last night. It was the bombardment of Stonington; they continued to echo through the woods till 8 o'clock this morning. I saw a gentleman who came from Stonington who informs me that the people at Stonington had made a gallant defence. The force of the enemy is 174, 2 frigates and a brig. The enemy threw many hundred rockets, most of them over-reached the town, but some of them set fire to the

houses which were much damaged. Many buildings were destroyed by shot. I understand no shells were thrown. A British barge in attempting to approach the shore was sunk by shot from one of the 18 pounders and all on board perished. Frequent attempts were made to land by the British in barges, but they were always successfully repelled by the gallant Yankees. The force at Stonington is but 2 18 pounders; having fired all last night, their ammunition became expended, & teams started from this place this forenoon at eleven, to carry powder and ball. The next attack it is supposed will be here. The people seem to be much alarmed, expresses are flying in every direction to give notice of the enemy. The defence of Stonington is allowed to be the most gallant affair that has happened during the war. Three or four of the inhabitants were wounded by the shot, but I understand no person was killed. The expedition is commanded by Com. Hardy. Four or five horses were killed. They expect this night there will be hot work. However, preparations are making for the worst."

#### Latest from New-London.

The verbal accounts brought last evening by the stage passengers, (and published in the morning papers) that Stonington had been taken and Saybrook bombarded, proves incorrect. It is, however, true, that two or three frigates and a brig proceeded into Stonington harbour and demanded the surrender of the town. The demand was promptly rejected. The enemy commenced a heavy cannonading upon the town; and the inhabitants, and the militia who had collected from the neighbouring towns, with great spirit, returned the compliment. The contest continued four or five hours, when the enemy withdrew. It was stated that the brig was much injured; and one letter, we understand, states, that she sunk while attempting to leave the harbour.

We have been obligingly favoured with the following extract, which contains the latest advices from that region, and which we have no doubt is substantially correct:

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated August 10, 1814.

"I wrote you last mail that the British were in considerable force in Long-Island Sound. Yesterday 3 ships and a brig moved off Stonington, and it is said demanded a surrender of the place or an agreement that no opposition should be made to their destroying the shipping under the penalty of the town being laid in ashes. The proposition was promptly rejected. An express arrived here about 8 o'clock with this information. About 9 o'clock the firing commenced with rockets and bombs, and continued until 1. It commenced again at 5 or 6 this morning, and was kept up from the brig until 9 or 10, when she hauled off, as is said, much injured. It is also said that the buildings in the town are much injured, though none of them are destroyed."

#### Latest from the Niagara Frontier.

By the steam-boat, we received from several correspondents at Albany, extra sheets of the Albany Gazette and Register, containing the following interesting intelligence

ALBANY, AUG. 11.

By the western mail of last evening we received the Utica Patriot extra, of August 9, containing the following intelligence—

From the Buffalo Gazette, Extra. of August 5.

It is with pleasure we announce a brilliant affair to our readers.

On Wednesday last, the enemy crossed the Niagara river, below Squaw Island, 1 mile below Black Rock, with a force said to be rising 1000 regulars, under Lt. Col. Tucker. They approached Black Rock, and were met at the Colocket creek, before day-light, by Maj. Morgan, with less than 300 riflemen; a part of the enemy crossed the bridge over the creek, but were repulsed & the bridge taken up. The firing continued nearly 3 hours, when the enemy finding every effort to cross the creek unavailing, re-crossed the river.

During the action the enemy threw a number of shot and shells across the river.

The loss of the enemy must have been rising 30 killed, wounded and missing. Several were found dead, and there were appearances of a number of bodies having been taken away, during the battle 60 prisoners taken and 3 deserted. Our loss was

2 killed, and 6 or 7 wounded; among whom were Capt. Hamilton, and Lt. McIntosh, dangerously; and Lieut. Wadsworth, severely.

In this action, Major Morgan & his corps, have covered themselves with honour. The major has been joined by Captain Birdshall with 150 riflemen since the action.

The enemy having been disappointed in gaining Buffalo, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, made a movement on our position at Fort Erie. They opened a fire on the Fort, from a large piece of artillery placed on the point about a mile below, which was answered from the Fort and a sch. in the harbour. The enemy attacked our pickets with a large force, and marched into the open ground in the rear of the fort, and commenced a heavy fire of musketry which was warmly returned, and a brisk discharge from several pieces of artillery, soon compelled him to retreat in great confusion, leaving a number of his men on the field, as the price of his temerity. The actual loss of the enemy we have not ascertained. We had a few wounded.

The Utica Editor adds,

We also learn, from a letter addressed to a gentleman in this village, dated the 7th inst. that Fort Erie was invested by a very superior force, and that an attack upon it was hourly expected.

From the New-London Gazette of the 10th inst.

Several of the enemy's ships came into the Sound on Saturday and Sunday. Their force last evening consisted of seven ships and two brigs; having in company two sloops, supposed to be prizes. Three ships and a brig came to anchor off Fisher's Island Sound.

On Sunday a flag came up from the frigate Forth, com. Hotham. The object was to obtain permission for James Stewart, Esq. formerly Consul here, to take off his family. Mr. Stewart was on board. Gen. Cushing, we understand, replied that the request would be forwarded to Washington.

It is confidently reported that the British fleet have taken formal possession of Montock point and ordered the families who lived there to retire ten miles from the point. Mr. Holt, keeper of the Light-House on Gull Island, has been sent off, with his family, and his house is converted into a hospital. The late movements of the enemy have excited apprehensions that some important expedition is in contemplation.

Major General Taylor, of Sharon, is detached to command this State's quota of militia as detailed in general orders.—Brigadier General Lusk, of Wethersfield, second in command.

#### The enemy at Stonington.

At 8 o'clock last evening, (after this paper was put to press) an express arrived at General Cushing's head quarters, from Stonington, with information that two frigates and a brig had arrived in that harbor, and demanded the surrender of the town, or that it should be laid in ashes; to which demand an answer was given, that the inhabitants would defend their fire-sides with their lives. At the request of General Cushing, General Williams ordered out the eighth and thirtieth regiments for the defence of that town. Congreve Rockets were fired on shore during the night without injury; and this morning at sun-rise, a cannonade commenced and still continues—at 6 o'clock.

The militia have collected in such force as to prevent the landing, but we fear the place will be nearly destroyed, as the enemy are lying within half gun-shot, and our only defence is two long eighteen pounders. The expedition is commanded by Com. Hardy.

#### MONTREAL HERALD—EXTRA

August 2, 1814.

We are authorised to announce to the public that accounts have reached H. Q. of another action having taken place on the Niagara Frontier, most glorious to H. M. arms, and terminating in the complete defeat of the enemy.

Lieut. Col. Tucker, with part of the garrison of Fort George and 400 of the 20th regiment under Lieut. Col. Morrison, moved on the enemy's camp at Lewiston, on the morning of the 25th inst. drove them from it and brought away 100 tents, their baggage and provisions, without losing a man.

Maj. Gen. Brown began the same day to retire with his army from

Quebec towards Chippewa, and finding himself closely pressed by the advance of the right division of the army, he retreated, leaving 1800 men, exclusive of Indians, attacked at 6 o'clock in the evening with his whole force, this small body of our troops, which maintained the unequal contest with the most determined and desperate bravery until 9—at this time being reinforced by the 103d regt. and a detachment from the Royals and King's, not exceeding 1200 men, the conflict was continued with unabated spirit on both sides until past midnight, when the enemy was compelled to retreat precipitately, leaving vast numbers of their dead on the field, and several hundred prisoners, together with a six pounder, a 5 1 2 inch mortar, and two tumbrils, in our possession.

Their loss in this obstinate and sanguinary contest is estimated at between 12 and 1500 men, whilst ours does not amount to half that number.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond is slightly wounded in the neck; Maj. Gen. Riall being severely wounded in the arm, was proceeding, attended by Capt. Letting, to the van, when both unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. Lieut. Col. Morrison is slightly wounded.

The conduct of the troops, both regulars & militia, is spoken of in the highest terms of admiration, for their coolness and intrepidity in the most trying situations.

The enemy on the 27th had retired across the Chippewa towards Fort Erie, pursued by the militia and Indians, having previously burnt Streets's Mills, and destroyed the bridge over that river. Reinforcements were rapidly advancing to the right division, and the left wing of Ward's regiment would join it about the 28th.

#### WASHINGTON, AUG. 13.

A Volunteer corps of between 60 and 70 Dragoons, from Frederick and Washington counties, under the command of Major Cook, passed through this city yesterday to the rendezvous at Bladensburg. They were well mounted and equipped, and form a part of the troops called out for the defence of this district and the country below. A detachment of about 300 men, under Col. Gettings, from Montgomery county, have likewise reached Bladensburg, where a large, and we trust efficient, force will soon be assembled. [Nat. Int.]

#### An Overseer Wanted.

To superintend a large establishment, distant from Baltimore 14 miles. The person well acquainted with the management of hands and teams, the highest wages will be given. No person need apply who has not been engaged in conducting business on a scale somewhat large, and who can bring testimonials of a good character.

Charles Waters, addressed to the subscriber, by way of Baltimore, proposing terms, will be immediately answered.

August 12, 1814.

#### This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

Hannah Hopkins, Adm'r.

August 11.

#### NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Hopkins, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

Hannah Hopkins, Adm'r.

August 11.

#### To be Sold,

At public sale, on Tuesday the 16th September next, at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, for cash, Five Negro Men and one Woman. The men are valuable plantation hands, and two of them good ostlers and waiters; the woman brought up to household work, and nursing children. The above slaves are sold to satisfy two mortgages from William Whetstone to Thomas Munroe, and to Burton Whetstone, signified at Lewis Duvall.

John Randall, Trustee.

August 6, 1814.

#### ADJOURNED.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county have adjourned the court until the second Monday of September next, for the purpose of appeals, &c.

By order of H. S. Hall, Clk.

August 4, 1814.

#### MARYLAND CA.

ANNA POLI, THURSDAY

We are authorised to announce that the next General Assembly will date to represent Anne Arundel in the next General Assembly August 11, 1814.

#### FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

DORCHESTER

John Stewart, [unclear]

Edward Griffith, [unclear]

FOR CAROLINE

Col. Wm. Potter, [unclear]

Mathew Driver, [unclear]

FOR TALBOT

Ed. N. Hamilton, [unclear]

Jacob Caldwell, [unclear]

FOR WORCESTER

E. K. Wilson, [unclear]

T. N. Williams, [unclear]

FOR ALLSOUTH

Wm. M. Mahon, [unclear]

Wm. Hillcorey, [unclear]

FOR FREDERICK

Jao H. Thomas, [unclear]

Col. Jno. Thomas, [unclear]

FOR GREEN AN

Gideon Emory, [unclear]

Wm. Carrishead, [unclear]

Our County E

Whilst in every other

state federalism discov

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

## AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1814.

No. 321

[VOL. LXXII.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.  
**AN ORATION,**  
Delivered at the United Celebration at  
Shepherdstown, on the Potomac,  
July 28, 1814; on the late  
Glorious events in Eu-  
rope.

BY JOHN H. THOMAS, ESQ.

THE prayers of the righteous are  
fulfilled. The sufferings of inno-  
cence are assuaged. Painful anxie-  
ty gives place to devout exultation.  
Fidelity is relieved of its apprehen-  
sions. Danger is now past of the  
worst and most degrading of all evils.  
An overshadowing spirit of mischief  
and pollution no longer sits embodi-  
ed in the highest seat of earthly do-  
mination—it is put down, and thrust  
out of the strong hold, from whence  
it lately issued against every civil-  
ized region, under the form either of  
guile or of force, going about seek-  
ing whom it shall devour. The fa-  
tal source of peril is stopped, which  
threatened to deluge the world with  
torrents darkened and acrid with in-  
iquity. That proud, aspiring trunk,  
lately flourishing as the green bay  
tree, is withered and hewn down,  
which supplied and sustained its  
branches of corruption, widely and  
variously spread through neighbour-  
ing and distant climes. In the im-  
posing guise of temper and destroy-  
er, a baleful protracted, and mighty  
agency, has, at length, terminated.  
The arm of heaven has been, at  
last, visibly stretched forth in pi-  
ty to release Christendom from  
servile terror and impending bon-  
dage. The thunder of retributive  
justice has rolled over the oppres-  
sor. The lightning of its vengeance  
has struck the iron crown from his  
guilty head. Nations have risen  
from a long night of debasement and  
misery. The convulsions of a trou-  
bled world are subsiding. The fright-  
ful gloom is over. In the ascendant we  
behold the serene influence of moral  
order once more appearing. The social  
system is renewed, illumined with  
benevolence, and vivified by hope.  
The ways of God to man are vindi-  
cated on earth. Man again is free.  
The earth rejoiceth, and all the  
ends thereof are glad.

Elevated by this bright spectacle,  
we look back with amazement upon  
the past. We seem just to have es-  
caped from a fearful and feverish  
dream. Providence has cast our lot  
in a period of the world the most e-  
ventful in all history. The year  
1789, the era of the organization of  
our national government, was also  
the epoch from whence are to be dated  
those direful commotions in Eu-  
rope, whose progress we have be-  
held shaking the political frame of  
the old world to its centre, and in-  
volving the peace, the harmony and  
well being of this new empire. In  
the first stage of the revolutionary  
proceedings in France, a generous  
delusion became universal in her fa-  
vour, wherever the tidings were an-  
nounced; and in this country, as  
was naturally to be expected, public  
sympathy was most powerfully ex-  
cited in the fate of a people, re-  
cently connected with us in bonds  
of a memorable alliance, who now  
appeared to be engaged in an ardu-  
ous struggle for the establishment  
of their own freedom. From the  
gulf of calamity, to which the delu-  
sion would have led, this infant  
republic was then saved, almost a-  
gainst its will, by the tutelary care  
of Washington (ever blessed be his  
memory) the wise and faithful guar-  
dian of its safety and honor. The  
error, indeed, which had been com-  
mon to all, soon vanished from the  
minds of the most intelligent and  
reflecting. It soon appeared that  
what had been mistaken for the ge-  
nius of liberty, was, in truth, the  
demon of licentiousness, goaded in-  
to phrensy by a pestilent and rest-  
less atheism. Its character became  
distinctly marked in staring capitals  
of blood. The hell-hounds of mur-  
der and pillage were let loose. All  
that was great and good, reputable  
and sacred in France, was given  
up a prey to indiscriminate slaugh-  
ter and rapine. And, as if to draw

down the special chosen curse of  
heaven upon their heads, an unof-  
fending monarch, the mildest, and  
once the best beloved in the cata-  
logue of their sovereigns, distin-  
guished for his benignant devotion  
to the welfare and wishes of his peo-  
ple, the virtuous and pious Louis  
the XVI. the friend of our forefa-  
thers in the day of their distress,  
was hurried with his injured wife to  
a contumelious death, amidst the  
curses of a people, for whom his  
heart yearned with parental affec-  
tions; of a people whom we have  
since seen submitting their necks in  
ignominious bondage, to the vilest  
and most atrocious despot that ever  
trampled on the human race. To  
depict the various deeds of complica-  
ted cruelty and horror, perpetra-  
ted in France, under the abused  
name of philosophy and republi-  
canism to trace the miseries in-  
flicted on surrounding nations; the  
plot of wickedness against the  
peace of mankind; the rise and  
the fluctuation of factions, emula-  
ting each other in carnage and  
insanity, would lead us to a direful  
contemplation, from which the heart  
recoils with disgust. It is suffi-  
cient that we have all witnessed the  
result, confirming the experience  
of all ages, that the appointed end  
of anarchy is military despotism.—  
A people thus distracted and depraved,  
are glad at last to escape from  
their own iniquities, and willing to  
take refuge from themselves, under  
the dominion of an absolute master.

The people of France were accord-  
ingly prepared by every degree of  
suffering and enormity for the en-  
durance of the usurpation of the  
fortunate adventurer, who, at a criti-  
cal juncture, favourable to his fla-  
gitious purpose, returned, like a fugi-  
tive thief, from his army in Egypt. On  
his part, with a mind hardened to  
cruelty, and practised in every spe-  
cies of abomination and fraud, as-  
sisted by the most skilful and profligate  
agents of his will, he was duly  
fitted and prepared to establish a  
system of obdurate tyranny, the  
most grinding and intimidating to  
its immediate subjects; the most  
hostile to the happiness and liber-  
ties of the world. It was indeed a  
system of intense operation on the  
minds, as well as the bodies, of men,  
which seemed to possess the power  
of blasting, at pleasure, whatever  
it assailed; of undermining, se-  
ducing, contaminating and destroy-  
ing. The military code, by which  
it was upheld, subjected the whole  
mass of the population, the entire  
physical strength of the land, as an  
engine of machinery, to be wielded  
in the hands of the remorseless man.  
Its internal police, with swarms of  
emissaries and spies, assuming every  
recess, stifled the very faculties of  
nature writhing under the agonies of  
tortured servitude. A monstrous  
phenomenon presented itself in the  
political and moral world. Truth  
was not hereby suppressed for occa-  
sional purposes of State;—the press  
was not enslaved and perverted into  
an instrument of deception;—but a  
regular organization of falsehood,  
entering into every device and ar-  
rangement of policy, assumed all  
the prerogatives of truth, and im-  
posed an implicit belief which the  
multitude were bound to admit even  
against the evidence of their own senses.  
The influence of this part of  
the system, the most perfect of its  
kind, extended itself, in a greater  
or less degree, to every quarter of  
the globe, seeking proselytes, and  
finding imitators and adherents.—  
The entire system was a pestilence  
that walked in darkness, diffusing  
contagion over the fair face of na-  
ture, bewildering the understandings  
and polluting the souls of its vic-  
tims. The consequences are not to  
be described, although they were e-  
very where seen and felt. The name  
of Buonaparte, fatally familiar to  
every tribe and tongue, wrought,  
through a long & gloomy period, like  
a charm of diabolical incantation  
on the rulers and the ruled. The  
aspirations of virtue were dismayed  
at that sound; helpless innocence  
cried in vain for mercy; neither  
rank, nor sex, nor age, nor condition,  
could exempt a mitigation of the ge-  
neral doom: that flinty heart was  
closed against the compunctious visit-

ings of conscience; humanity sighed  
and mourned over fallen millions,  
whose secret groans and execrations  
were every day ascending to the  
throne of eternal justice, to bear  
witness against their blasphemous  
desolator; while the lofty arrogance  
of his misrule, every where exalted  
the pretensions of congenial vice,  
rendering him the homage of venality.  
France itself might be consi-  
dered as the carnal-house and tem-  
ple of the modern Moloch, described  
by the Asiatic traveller. There sat  
in sullen pomp the crafty Napoleon,  
the object of a shameless and dread-  
ful worship.

—“Horrid king, besmeared with  
blood  
“Of human sacrifice, and parent’s  
tears.”

His Imperial Car of triumph moved,  
like the tower of the idol of  
Juggernaut, over the mangled and  
quivering limbs of the expiring na-  
ture:—his was incense inhaled  
from the pangs of bereavement, and  
the screams of the widowed and fa-  
therless; his burnt offerings arose  
from the conflagration of cities and  
the explosion of states; his libation  
was of the purple stream of life; the  
dogs & vultures of prey were attend-  
ants on his orgies; the earth around  
was strewn with bones, as spoils  
dedicated to his lust of domination;  
while extorted acclamations, enve-  
loping on all sides his stupendous  
throne, silenced the murmurings of  
complaint, and denounced terror to  
disaffection.

Of the schemes of foreign con-  
quest, achieved and planned by the  
loul Corsican, it is unnecessary to  
enter into any recapitulation. He  
seemed about to realize the wildest  
project of universal empire hitherto  
entertained. With a fury more un-  
quenchable than that of “Macedo-  
nia’s madman or the Swede,” he had  
subdued the larger portion of Europe  
to his direct control, and exercised  
a sinister influence over the resto-  
ment part of that continent. Intoxi-  
cated by his tremendous career of  
success, he conceived his power at  
last to be irresistible;—and it is  
manifest, not merely from his pro-  
fane imposture, addressed sixteen  
years ago, from Cairo, to the disci-  
ples of Mahometanism, but from the  
whole tenor of the language of adora-  
tion, in which he required himself  
to be approached by his own funci-  
onaries; by the dignitaries of his  
own clergy, and by that mock Sin-  
hedrim of the Jews:—it is palpa-  
ble that he meant to ascribe to  
himself the attributes of the De-  
ity, or, at least to be regarded as  
an elect vicegerent of almighty  
power, destined to reduce to his  
rule, by fire & sword, the utmost  
bounds of the habitable earth. For  
a time, his nod seemed to shake the  
spheres, and people, principalities  
and potentates were humbled in ap-  
prehensions at his frown.

From this appalling and humiliat-  
ing sight, at which hope was sink-  
ing in despair,” let us now turn our  
eyes, and behold and adore the  
goodness of the ever-living God,  
who, in that moment of exultation  
to the wicked, and depression to the  
faithful, was pleased to lay the founda-  
tions of the deliverance which we  
now commemorate, and to cause it  
to be effected by a train of events  
and instruments, which at first, and  
through the greater part of their  
progress were seemingly so unpropit-  
ious or inadequate to the accomplish-  
ment of this happy and wonderful  
work. When, six years ago, with  
a partly unparalleled, the usurper  
invaded the independence of Spain,  
and led its unsuspecting prince into  
treacherous captivity; when his  
armies overrun the country, and his  
brother was seated, as the shadow  
of his authority, in the palace of  
Madrid, mortal eyes considered the  
subjugation of that devoted land,  
as not only inevitable in itself, but  
as threatening materially to contri-  
bute towards the ultimate views of  
its conqueror, in rivetting the chains  
of bondage on the rest of Europe.  
And yet it is now evident that this  
inordinate outrage on Spain produced  
the germ of that resistance, which  
has laid the tyrant prostrate in the  
dust. It is evident, that the noble  
struggle in the peninsula, directed  
by the consummate abilities of a  
regless Leader, reared up by Pro-

vidence for the occasion, first serv-  
ed to break the spell of Buonaparte’s  
invincibility, and materially aided  
by its success, the toilsome efforts,  
which the north of Europe was  
doomed to undergo against the in-  
satiable ambition of its devastator.

When in the further develop-  
ment of his plan, Napoleon penetra-  
ted with his countless hosts into the  
bosom of Russia, what virtuous  
heart did not quake with anxiety  
and fear as to the event of a con-  
test apparently so unequal! And  
yet to the issue of that contest is  
the world obviously indebted for the  
union of those means which divine  
providence has employed in the late  
redemption. In the very fullness  
of presumptuous insolence, on the  
instant of execution, the haughtiest  
and most extravagant threat of flam-  
ing wrath, the catastrophe of the  
invader began to be unfolded. From  
the flaming ruins of captive Mos-  
cow, the holy ardour of patriotic  
enthusiasm, catching redoubled  
blaze, spread forth with inex-  
tinguishable lustre; vindictive justice  
gleamed over the ranks of the fell  
incendiary; and his gorgeous arma-  
ment “melted away like wax.”—  
The myriads, with which he had ad-  
vanced, were dispersed and driven  
back, “like the chaff which the wind  
driveth away from the face of the  
earth.”

In addition to the energy of Rus-  
sian prowess, we beheld the ele-  
ments of nature employed to com-  
plete the signal chastisement of the  
enemy of man and defier of God. The  
Almighty “casteth forth his ice-  
like morsels—Who is able to abide  
his frost?” The tide of war was  
rolled back to overtake the ruthless  
spoiler, and to overwhelm his for-  
tunes with irretrievable ruin.

In the succeeding progressive  
steps, by which the abasement of  
the tyrant was at last settled, we  
also perceive manifold evidences of  
the interposition of an Omnipotent  
Disposer. It was remarkable and  
unexampled, that a coalition of so  
many powers, as that which was  
formed against Buonaparte, should  
persevere with good faith and u-  
nity of design until that moment-  
ous design was fully achieved. In  
the principal agents of the achiev-  
ment, the great and venerable Kut-  
tusoff, the equally venerable and  
glorious Blucher, and the distin-  
guished Schwarzenburg, avengers  
and protectors of humanity, we can-  
not but discern an extraordinary  
combination of superior minds, re-  
served and brought forward as in-  
struments of Heaven, for a crisis,  
which was to determine the dearest  
interests and anxious hopes of all  
mankind. In the conduct of the  
tyrant himself, we see distinct proofs  
of an overruling destiny, which hur-  
ried him on to the consummation of  
the fate. As the allies advanced  
thru’ the territory of France, repeat-  
ed opportunities, almost to the last  
moment, were afforded him of con-  
cluding a peace on terms, which  
would have left him in the possession  
of sovereign power, with which,  
at some future day, he might again  
return to vex and plague the nations  
and renew his schemes of aggran-  
dizement and despoliation. But he  
would not take heed from the coun-  
sels of prudence, and he persisted  
with the obstinacy of madness in  
the road that led him to perdition.  
*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dero-  
bat.*—Heaven deprived the miscreant  
of understanding, in order to en-  
sure his destruction.

And shall we not then rejoice  
with gratitude in the fulfilment of  
the high purposes of Heaven, mani-  
fested in mercy to a large portion of  
the human family, so long suffering  
in slavery and trepidation! Shall  
we not rejoice in a revolution, thus  
easily, happily, and miraculously  
effected; that promises to secure  
the blessing of free and mitigated  
privileges of government to the af-  
flicted people of a mighty empire,  
which, for five and twenty years has  
been lacerated by discord and ex-  
hausted by oppression! Shall we  
not rejoice in the restoration, both  
to France and Spain, of an inno-  
cent, ill-fated, and illustrious fa-  
mily, the family of the Bour-  
bons, which the fathers of our own  
revolution, in the recorded annals  
of Congress, honored and glorified

as the august allies of American In-  
dependence! Shall we not rejoice,  
that ancient Germany, whose integ-  
rity of character is preserved in her  
numerous descendants settled a-  
round us, is liberated from her dis-  
grace & despondency? Shall we not  
rejoice that Prussia is risen from her  
fall, and the splendor of her name  
revived by a pupil of the great Frede-  
rick! That hapless Portugal has been  
snatched from extinction! And rep-  
ublican Switzerland relieved from  
the rapacity and insolence of the  
minions of her pretended mediator!  
Shall we avow no pleasure, that  
Holland, for so many years subjec-  
ted to the bitterest tribulation—Hol-  
land, the early friend of American  
liberty—whose commerce has per-  
ished under the same malevolent  
influence that has blighted our own  
—Shall we not rejoice that Holland  
is no longer tributary to violence  
and exaction? The banners of O-  
range and the Bourbon white, once  
floated in honourable league with our  
good old flag of thirteen stars:—  
And shall we evince no gratification  
in the prospect, that the re-appear-  
ance of these long lost emblems may  
prove the general harbinger of re-  
turning trade, tranquility and or-  
der? Will we not exult in the re-  
stitution of so many nations to their  
rights and privileges—in the renew-  
al amongst them of harmonious inter-  
course, instead of the prevalence of  
inveterate and sanguinary rage—  
and in the assurance of a just bal-  
ance in Europe, which promises  
durable peace and diffusive prosperi-  
ty throughout a hemisphere with  
which our prosperity and peace  
are vitally connected.

As men and christians, solicitous  
of the good of our species, we are  
specially called upon to exult in the  
display of compassionate forbear-  
ance and benignity, of which the  
magnanimous and excellent Alexan-  
der, the soul of the confederacy, ex-  
hibited so bright an example in those  
memorable proceedings, which ter-  
minated the sway of the ruffian  
despot of man, the impious derider  
and violator of all ties, human and  
divine. We are called upon to de-  
monstrate a pious joy, that an over-  
bearing power has ceased to exist,  
which systematically encouraged  
crime and made virtue tremble—  
that an awful and transcendent warn-  
ing is presented to the pride of guilt  
never to elate itself in success, and  
a happy admonition to the faith-  
ful, never to despair in adversity.—  
“Blessed is the man who hath not  
walked in the council of the un-  
godly;—and whose dwelling is  
under the defence of the most high,  
shall abide under the shadow of the  
Almighty.”

But where is now the vain boss-  
ter—where is now to be found the  
habitation of that demigod of self,  
who so lately passed by at the head  
of the most numerous, formidable  
and glittering array, ever poured  
forth since the vast irruption of the  
Persian monarch, by whom Athens  
was fired! Where is the grand pa-  
ciator who, only two years ago,  
advanced to dictate laws to an af-  
frighted universe, from the capital  
of the Czars? But yesterday the  
word of Napoleon “might have  
stood against the world.”—Now lies  
he low—and none so poor to do him  
reverence!—He that “assumed the  
God,” hath not only fallen from the  
pinnacle of his high estate, but the  
degrading and abject manner, (and  
the despicable circumstances of ab-  
dication with life,) of his fall, while  
it leaves to his dark spirit nothing  
but the madness of memory, will  
teach to after-warriors and usurpers  
a lesson of humility—a sense of  
“ambition’s less than littleness,”  
such as was never taught before.  
All evil spirit as thou art,  
It is enough to grieve the heart,  
To see thine own untrusting;  
To think, that God’s fair world hath  
been

The foot-stool of a thing so mean.

We rejoice moreover, as chris-  
tians and philanthropists, in the  
special manifestation of that Om-  
nipotent Mercy, which educes good  
out of evil, and regularity out of  
chaos. We exult in the passing  
testimonies of the fulfilment of the  
word, against which the hatred of  
infidelity has conspired in vain, and  
against which it is written that the

County  
April Term, 1814.  
the judges of Anne-  
t, by petition in  
Hammond, of said  
benefit of the act  
of insolvent debt-  
session, eighth  
and of the re-  
hereto, on the terms  
said act, a schedule  
a list of his credi-  
as he can ascertain  
by the said act, being  
petition, and the said  
g satisfied that the  
ond, has resided be-  
ers prior to his said  
the state of Mary-  
James Hammond  
petition that he is  
he is therefore or-  
by the said court,  
Hammond be dis-  
ing a copy of this  
ted in the Maryland  
ek for three succe-  
the third Monday of  
five notice to his cre-  
before the said court  
the city of Anne-  
Monday of Septem-  
purpose of accom-  
for their benefit,  
e, if any they have,  
Hammond should  
it of the said acts &  
as prayed.  
m. S. Green, Clk.  
for Sale.  
I extremely anxious  
ing tracts of land in  
Maryland. One tract  
aining two hundred  
ing in timber suitable  
s, and vessels of ev-  
thin about a mile and  
Creek, which empties  
iver Patuxent, about  
m its mouth, from  
a good road secur-  
Creek, which is navi-  
gating; there are a  
so, two log dwell-  
al out houses on this  
er tract of land, con-  
of three hundred a-  
ng on the head waters  
which is navigable for  
to the landing, and  
Cyprus and Chestnut  
er suitable for plank  
glampers to worms,  
very other kind of tim-  
says the Cyprus is  
er suitable for fence  
and and saw mills, a  
house, three log ten-  
acksmith’s shop, a to-  
several out houses,  
tomed land. Should  
old by next October  
be offered at Pub-  
disposed to buy any  
ains by speedy appl-  
JAS. BROOKS.  
H  
OF THE  
NAVY  
LIST OF THE  
NAVY.  
James S. Green, Secy.  
this Office.  
12 1/2 Cents.







# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1814.

No. 321

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AN ORATION,  
Delivered at the United Celebration at  
Shepherdstown, on the Potomac,  
July 28, 1814; on the late  
Glorious events in Eu-  
rope.

BY JOHN H. THOMAS, ESQ.  
THE prayers of the righteous are  
fulfilled. The sufferings of inno-  
cence are assuaged. Painful anxie-  
ty gives place to devout exultation.  
Fidelity is relieved of its apprehen-  
sions. Danger is now past of the  
worst and most degrading of all evils.  
An overshadowing spirit of mischief  
and pollution no longer sits embodi-  
ed in the highest seat of earthly do-  
mination—it is put down, and thrust  
out of the strong hold, from whence  
it lately issued against every civiliza-  
ed region, under the form either of  
guile or of force, going about seek-  
ing whom it shall devour. The fa-  
tal source of peril is stopped, which  
threatened to deluge the world with  
torrents darkened and acrid with in-  
iquity. That proud, aspiring trunk,  
lately flourishing as the green bay  
tree, is withered and hewn down,  
which supplied and sustained its  
branches of corruption, widely and  
variously spread through neighbour-  
ing and distant climes. In the im-  
posing guise of tempter and destroy-  
er, a baleful protracted, and mighty  
agency, has, at length, terminated.  
The arm of heaven has been, at  
last, visibly stretched forth in pi-  
ty to release Christendom from  
servile terror and impending bon-  
dage. The thunder of retributive  
justice has rolled over the oppres-  
sor. The lightning of its vengeance  
has struck the iron crown from his  
guilty head. Nations have risen  
from a long night of debasement and  
mystery. The convulsions of a trou-  
bled world are subsiding. The fright-  
ful gloom is over. In the ascendant we  
behold the serene influence of moral  
order once more appearing. The social  
system is renewed, illumined with  
benevolence, and vivified by hope.  
The ways of God to man are vindic-  
ated on earth. Man again is free.  
The earth rejoiceth, and all the  
ends thereof are glad.

Elevated by this bright spectacle,  
we look back with amazement upon  
the past. We seem just to have es-  
caped from a fearful and feverish  
dream. Providence has cast our lot  
in a period of the world the most e-  
ventful in all history. The year  
1789, the era of the organization of  
our national government, was also  
the epoch from whence are to be da-  
ted those direful commotions in Eu-  
rope, whose progress we have be-  
held shaking the political frame of  
the old world to its centre, and in-  
volving the peace, the harmony and  
well being of this new empire. In  
the first stage of the revolutionary  
proceedings in France, a generous  
delusion became universal in her fa-  
vour, wherever the tidings were an-  
nounced; and in this country, as  
was naturally to be expected, public  
sympathy was most powerfully ex-  
cited in the fate of a people, re-  
cently connected with us in bonds  
of a memorable alliance, who now  
appeared to be engaged in an ardu-  
ous struggle for the establishment  
of their own freedom. From the  
gulf of calamity, to which the de-  
lusion would have led, this infant  
republic was then saved, almost a-  
gainst its will, by the tutelary care  
of Washington (ever blessed be his  
memory) the wise and faithful guar-  
dian of its safety and honor. The  
error, indeed, which had been com-  
mon to all, soon vanished from the  
minds of the most intelligent and  
reflecting. It soon appeared that  
what had been mistaken for the ge-  
nius of liberty, was, in truth, the  
demon of licentiousness, goaded in-  
to frenzy by a pestilential and reas-  
less atheism. Its character became  
distinctly marked in staring capitals  
of blood. The hell-hounds of mur-  
der and pillage were let loose. All  
that was great and good, reputable  
and sacred in France, was given  
up a prey to indiscriminate slaugh-  
ter and rapine. And, as if to draw

down the special chosen curse of  
heaven upon their heads, an unof-  
fending monarch, the mildest, and  
once the best beloved in the cata-  
logue of their sovereigns, distin-  
guished for his benignant devotion  
to the welfare and wishes of his peo-  
ple, the virtuous and pious Louis  
the XVI. the friend of our forefa-  
thers in the day of their distress,  
was hurried with his injured wife to  
a contumacious death, amidst the  
curse of a people, for whom his  
heart yearned with parental affec-  
tions; of a people whom we have  
since seen submitting their necks in  
ignominious bondage, to the vilest  
and most atrocious despot that ever  
trampled on the human race. To  
depict the various deeds of compli-  
cated cruelty and horror, perpetrat-  
ed in France, under the abused  
name of philosophy and republi-  
canism to trace the miseries in-  
flicted on surrounding nations; the  
plot of wickedness against the  
peace of mankind; the rise and the  
fluctuation of factions, emula-  
ting each other in carnage and  
insanity, would lead us to a direful  
contemplation, from which the heart  
recoils with disgust. It is suffi-  
cient that we have all witnessed the  
result, confirming the experience  
of all ages, that the appointed end  
of anarchy is military despotism.—  
A people thus distracted and depra-  
ved, are glad at last to escape from  
their own iniquities, and willing to  
take refuge from themselves, under  
the dominion of an absolute master.

The people of France were accord-  
ingly prepared by every degree of  
suffering and enormity for the en-  
durance of the usurpation of the  
fortunate adventurer, who, at a critical  
conjuncture, returned, like a fugi-  
tive thief, from his army in Egypt. On  
his part, with a mind hardened to  
cruelty, and practised in every spe-  
cies of abomination and fraud, as-  
sisted by the most skillful and profligate  
agents of his will, he was duly  
fitted and prepared to establish a  
system of obdurate tyranny, the  
most grinding and intimidating to  
its immediate subjects; the most  
hostile to the happiness and libe-  
ties of the world. It was indeed a  
system of intense operation on the  
minds, as well as the bodies of men,  
which seemed to possess the power  
of blasting, at pleasure, whate-  
ver it assailed; of undermining, se-  
ducing, contaminating and destroy-  
ing. The military code, by which  
it was upheld, subjected the whole  
mass of the population, the entire  
physical strength of the land, as an  
engine of machinery, to be wielded  
in the hands of the remorseless man.  
Its internal police, with swarms of  
emissaries and spies, assuming every  
shape, and penetrating into every  
recess, stifled the very faculties of  
nature writhing under the agonies of  
tortured servitude. A monstrous  
phenomenon presented itself in the  
political and moral world. Truth  
was not hereby suppressed for occa-  
sional purposes of State;—the press  
was not enslaved and perverted into  
an instrument of deception;—but a  
regular organization of falsehood,  
entering into every device and ar-  
rangement of policy, assumed all  
the prerogatives of truth, and im-  
posed an implicit belief which the  
multitude were bound to admit even  
against the evidence of their own sen-  
sues. The influence of this part of  
the system, the most perfect of its  
kind, extended itself, in a greater  
or less degree, to every quarter of  
the globe, seeking proselytes, and  
finding imitators and adherents.—  
The entire system was a pestilence  
that walketh in darkness, diffusing  
contagion over the fair face of na-  
ture, bewildering the understandings  
and polluting the souls of its vic-  
tims. The consequences are not to  
be described, although they were e-  
very where seen and felt. The name  
of Buonaparte, fatally familiar to e-  
very tribe and tongue, wrought,  
through a long & gloomy period, like  
a charm of diabolical incantation  
on the rulers and the ruled. The  
aspirations of virtue were dismayed  
at that sound; helpless innocence  
cried in vain for mercy; neither  
rank, nor sex, nor age, nor condition,  
could expect a mitigation of the ge-  
neral doom: that flinty heart was  
closed against the compunctious visi-

ings of conscience; humanity sighed  
and mourned over fallen millions,  
whose secret groans and execrations  
were every day ascending to the  
throne of eternal justice, to bear  
witness against their blasphemous  
desolator; while the lofty arrogance  
of his misrule, every where exalted  
the pretensions of congenial vice,  
rendering him the homage of venali-  
ty. France itself might be consi-  
dered as the carnal-house and tem-  
ple of the modern Moloch, described  
by the Asiatic traveller. There sat  
in sullen pomp the crafty Napoleon,  
the object of a shameless and dread-  
ful worship.

—“Horrid king, besmeared with  
blood  
“Of human sacrifice, and parent's  
tears.”

His Imperial Car of triumph moved,  
like the tower of the idol of  
Juggernaut, over the mangled and  
quivering limbs of the expiring na-  
ture:—his was intense inhaled  
from the pangs of bereavement, and  
the screams of the widowed and fa-  
therless; his burnt offerings arose  
from the conflagration of cities and  
the explosion of states; his libation  
was of the purple stream of life; the  
dogs & vultures of prey were attend-  
ants on his orgies; the earth around  
was strewn with bones, as spoils  
dedicated to his lust of domination;  
while extorted acclamations, enve-  
loping on all sides his stupendous  
throne, silenced the murmurings of  
complaint, and denounced terror to  
disaffection.

Of the schemes of foreign con-  
quest, achieved and planned by the  
foul Corsican, it is unnecessary to  
enter into any recapitulation. He  
seemed about to realize the wildest  
project of universal empire hitherto  
entertained. With a fury more un-  
quenchable than that of “Macedo-  
nia’s madman or the Swede,” he had  
subdued the larger portion of Europe  
to his direct controul, and exercised  
a sinister influence over the remotest  
part of that continent. Intoxi-  
cated by his tremendous career of  
success, he conceived his power at  
last to be irresistible:—and it is  
manifest, not merely from his pro-  
fane imposture, addressed sixteen  
years ago, from Cairo, to the disci-  
ples of Mahometanism, but from the  
whole tenor of the language of adora-  
tion, in which he required himself  
to be approached by his own func-  
tionaries; by the dignitaries of his  
own clergy, and by that mock San-  
hedrim of the Jews:—it is palpa-  
ble that he meant to ascribe to  
himself the attributes of the De-  
ity, or, at least to be regarded as  
an elect vicergerent of almighty  
power, destined to reduce to his  
rule, by fire & sword, the utmost  
bounds of the habitable earth. For  
a time, his nod seemed to shake the  
spheres, and people, principalities  
and potentates were humbled in ap-  
prehensions at his frown.

From this appalling and humiliat-  
ing sight, at which “hope was sink-  
ing in despair,” let us now turn our  
eyes, and behold and adore the  
goodness of the ever living God,  
who, in that moment of exultation  
to the wicked, and depression to the  
faithful, was pleased to lay the founda-  
tions of the deliverance which we  
now commemorate, and to cause it  
to be effected by a train of events  
and instruments, which at first, and  
through the greater part of their  
progress were seemingly so unpropit-  
ious or inadequate to the accomplish-  
ment of this happy and wonderful  
work. When, six years ago, with  
a perfidy unparalleled, the usurper  
invaded the independence of Spain,  
and led its unsuspecting prince in-  
to treacherous captivity; when his  
armies overran the country, and his  
brother was seated, in the palace  
of his authority, in the palace of  
Madrid, mortal eyes considered the  
subjugation of that devoted land,  
as not only inevitable in itself, but  
as threatening materially to contri-  
bute towards the ultimate views of  
his conqueror, in rivetting the chains  
of bondage on the rest of Europe.  
And yet it is now evident that this  
inordinate outrage on Spain produced  
the germ of that resistance, which  
has laid the tyrant prostrate in the  
dust. It is evident, that the noble  
struggle in the peninsula, directed  
by the consummate abilities of a  
spotless Leader, reared up by Pro-

vidence for the occasion, first serv-  
ed to break the spell of Buonaparte’s  
invincibility, and materially aided  
by its success, the toilsome efforts,  
which the north of Europe was  
doomed to undergo against the in-  
satiabile ambition of its devastator.

When in the further develop-  
ment of his plan, Napoleon penetra-  
ted with his countless hosts into the  
bosom of Russia, what virtuous  
heart did not quake with anxiety  
and fear as to the event of a con-  
test apparently so unequal! And  
yet to the issue of that contest is  
the world obviously indebted for the  
union of those means which divine  
providence has employed in the late  
redemption. In the very fullness  
of presumptuous insolence, on the  
instant of execution, the haughtiest  
and most extravagant threat of flam-  
ing wrath, the catastrophe of the  
invader began to be unfolded. From  
the flaming ruins of captive Mos-  
cow, the holy ardour of patriotic  
enthusiasm, catching redoubled  
blaze, spread forth with inex-  
tinguishable lustre; vindictive justice  
gleamed over the ranks of the fell  
incendiary; and his gorgeous arma-  
ment “melted away like wax.”—  
The myriads, with which he had ad-  
vanced, were dispersed and driven  
back, “like the chaff which the wind  
driveth away from the face of the  
earth.”

In addition to the energy of Rus-  
sian prowess, we beheld the ele-  
ments of nature employed to com-  
plete the signal chastisement of the  
enemy of man and defier of God. The  
Almighty “casteth forth his ice-  
like morsels—Who is able to abide  
his frost!” The tide of war was  
rolled back to overtake the ruthless  
spoiler, and to overwhelm his for-  
tunes with irretrievable ruin.

In the succeeding progressive  
steps, by which the abasement of  
the tyrant was at last settled, we  
also perceive manifold evidences of  
the interposition of an Omnipotent  
Disposer. It was remarkable and  
unexampled, that a coalition of so  
many powers, as that which was  
formed against Buonaparte, should  
persevere with good faith and u-  
nity of design until that moment-  
ous design was fully achieved. In  
the principal agents of the achiev-  
ment, the great and venerable Ku-  
tusoff, the equally venerable and  
glorious Blucher, and the distin-  
guished Schwartzburg, avengers  
and protectors of humanity, we can-  
not but discern an extraordinary  
combination of superior minds, re-  
served and brought forward as in-  
struments of Heaven, for a crisis,  
which was to determine the dearest  
interests and anxious hopes of all  
mankind. In the conduct of the  
tyrant himself, we see distinct proofs  
of an overruling destiny, which hur-  
ried him on to the consummation  
of the fate. As the allies advanced  
thru’ the territory of France, repeat-  
ed opportunities, almost to the last  
moment, were afforded him of con-  
cluding a peace on terms, which  
would have left him in the posses-  
sion of sovereign power, with which,  
at some future day, he might again  
return to vex and plague the nations  
and renew his schemes of aggran-  
dizement and despoliation. But he  
would not take heed from the coun-  
sels of prudence, and he persisted  
with the obstinacy of madness in  
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*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius debi-  
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specially called upon to exult in the  
display of compassionate forbear-  
ance and benignity, of which the  
magnanimous and excellent Alexan-  
der, the soul of the confederacy, ex-  
hibited so bright an example in those  
memorable proceedings, which ter-  
minated the sway of the ruffian  
scourge of man, the impious derider  
and violator of all ties, human and  
divine. We are called upon to de-  
monstrate a pious joy, that an over-  
bearing power has ceased to exist,  
which systematically encouraged  
crime and made virtue tremble—  
that an awful and transcendent warn-  
ing is presented to the pride of guile  
never to elate itself in success, and  
a happy admonition to the faith-  
ful, never to despair in adversity.—  
“Blessed is the man who hath not  
walked in the council of the un-  
godly; and whose dwelleth un-  
der the defence of the most high,  
shall abide under the shadow of the  
Almighty.”

But where is now the vain boas-  
ter—where is now to be found the  
habitation of that demigod of self,  
who so lately passed by at the head  
of the most numerous, formidable  
and glittering array, ever poured  
forth since the vast irruption of the  
Persian monarch, by whom Athens  
was fired! Where is the grand pa-  
cificator who, only two years ago,  
advanced to dictate laws to an af-  
frighted universe, from the capital  
of the Czars? But yesterday the  
word of Napoleon “might have  
stood against the world.—Now lies  
he low—and none so poor to do him  
reverence.”—He that “assumed the  
God,” hath not only fallen from the  
pinnacle of his high estate, but the  
degrading and abject manner, (and  
the despicable circumstances of ab-  
dication with life,) of his fall, while  
it leaves to his dark spirit nothing  
but the madness of memory, will  
teach to after-warriors and usurpers  
a lesson of humility—a sense of  
“ambition’s less than littleness,”  
such as was never taught before.

All evil spirit as thou art.  
It is enough to grieve the heart,  
To see thine own unstrung;  
To think, that God’s fair world hath  
been

The foot-stool of a thing so mean.  
We rejoice moreover, as Chris-  
tians and philanthropists, in the  
special manifestation of that Om-  
nipotent Mercy, which educes good  
out of evil, and regularity out of  
chaos. We exult in the passing  
testimonies of the fulfilment of the  
word, against which the hatred of  
infidelity has conspired in vain, and  
against which it is written that the



gates of hell shall not prevail. It is matter for fervent transport, that after all the scenes of blood and devastation which have been prolonged through so considerable and so fair a portion of the civilized globe, there are auspicious reasons to believe, that in various essential points of view, religious, moral, and political, a favorable change will have been eventually produced in the condition of nations; that they who have sowed in tears are about to reap in joy;—that in countries once famous on the rolls of glory, whose reputation has been lost in thralldom, sensuality and ignorance, we may now contemplate the renovation of a pure spirit and manly character, with a positive relief from the worst vestiges of tyrannical abuse and barbarous intolerance;—and that, withal, the pledge of protection is now granted to a rational zeal for the progress of improvement and amelioration, tending to erect a blissful millennium on earth; of which the present deliverance may be regarded as the delightful prelude and foretaste. For in this solemn jubilee, under all the affecting impressions which the occasion excites, we may, indeed, exclaim in the language of inspiration—  
“There is sprung up a light for the righteous, and joyful gladness for such as are true-hearted.”

**NOTE.**  
It is proper to state that the foregoing does not embrace all that Mr. Thomas said on the occasion. It however embraces the whole of his remarks (and is copied from the original) relative to the great events in the downfall of the Tyrant Napoleon. After the conclusion of Mr. Thomas's written oration, he took a luminous and comprehensive view, in an extemporaneous address of half an hour's length, of the character and policy of the miserable creatures, by whose misrule our country has been brought to the brink of ruin and degradation; in which he discovered a depth of political research, which we believe few men of his age possess. We have great cause to regret that time and circumstances prevented him from reducing the entire oration to writing, for publication. *Publisher.*

**BALTIMORE, AUG. 22.**  
Capt. Geo. H. Stewart, who arrived here yesterday morning after riding all night from Frederick, has handed us the “Political Examiner Extra” containing the following:

### Glorious Victory.

**BUFFALO, AUG. 15.**  
The enemy attacked our army this morning at half past 2 o'clock; fought for more than two hours, & was completely beaten with the loss of more than 300 killed and wounded, besides 300 prisoners. Col. Drummond was among the slain. Our loss did not exceed 40 or 50 killed and wounded.

**J. B. VARNUM.**

*From our Correspondent at Washington.*

*City Gazette Office,*  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.  
Head Quarters, Fort Erie, U. C.  
August 15, 7 A. M. 1814.

Dear Sir—My heart is gladdened with gratitude to Heaven and joy to my country, to have it in my power to inform you, that the gallant army under my command has this morning beaten the enemy commanded by Lt. General Drummond, after a severe conflict of three hours, commencing at 2 o'clock, A. M. They attacked us on each flank—got possession of the salient bastion of the old Fort Erie; which was regained at the point of the bayonet, with a dreadful slaughter. The enemy's loss in killed and prisoners is about 600; nearly 300 killed. Our loss is considerable, but I think not one tenth as great as that of the enemy. I will not detain the express to give you the particulars. I am preparing my force to follow up the blow.

With great respect and esteem,  
Your obedient servant,  
**EDMUND P. GAINES,**  
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

The Hon. John Armstrong,  
The Sec'y of War.

**BY THE EXPEDITION STAGE.**  
Extract of a letter from R. Lambert, Esq. now at Buffalo, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

**BUFFALO, Aug. 15.**  
A boat arrived this morning with the pleasing intelligence that about 1000 or 1200 of the enemy were killed, wounded and prisoners in the attack on Fort Erie—our loss trifling.

“The enemy got possession of the upper bastion, which was by some means blown up, and destroyed 200 of the enemy—after which our troops sallied out and took about 200.—Col. Drummond (not the General) was killed.”

“Col D. is nephew to the General.”

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.**  
**GEN. BROWN'S SECOND BATTLE.**

*General Brown's Report of the Battle of the 25th ultimo, at the Falls of Niagara.*

SIR,  
Confined as I was, and have been since the last engagement with the enemy, I fear that the account I am about to give, may be less full and satisfactory, than under other circumstances it might have been made. I particularly fear, that the conduct of the gallant men it was my good fortune to lead, will not be noticed in a way, due to their fame and the honor of our country.

You are already apprised that the army had on the 25th ult. taken a position at Chippewa. About noon of that day, Col. Swift, who was posted at Lewistown, advised me by express, that the enemy appeared in considerable force in Queens-town, and on its heights; that four of the enemy's fleet had arrived during the preceding night, and were then laying near Fort Niagara, and that a number of boats were in view moving up the strait. Within a few minutes after this intelligence had been received, I was further informed by Capt. Denmon, of the Q. M.'s Department, that the enemy was landing at Lewistown, and that our baggage and stores at Schlosser and on their way thither, were in danger of immediate capture. It is proper here to mention, that having received advice as late as the 20th from Gen. Gaines that our fleet was then in port, and the Commodore sick, we ceased to look for co-operation from that quarter, and determined to disencumber ourselves of baggage, and march directly for Burlington Heights. To mask this intention, and to draw from Schlosser a small supply of provisions I fell back upon Chippewa. As this arrangement, under the increased force of the enemy, left much at hazard on our own side of the Niagara, & as it appeared by the before-stated information, that the enemy was about to avail himself of it, I conceived that the most effectual method of recalling him from this object, was to put myself in motion towards Queens-town. General Scott, with the 1st brigade, Towson's artillery, and all the dragoons and mounted men, were accordingly put in march on the road leading thither, with orders to report if the enemy appeared, then to call for assistance, if that was necessary. On the General's arrival at the Falls, he learned that the enemy was in force directly in his front—a narrow piece of woods alone intercepting his view of them. Waiting only to give this information, he advanced upon them. By the time Assistant Adjutant General [Jones] had delivered his message, the action began, and before the remaining part of the division had crossed the Chippewa it had become close and general between the advanced corps. Though Gen. Ripley with the second Brigade, Major Hindman with the corps of artillery, and Gen. Porter at the head of his command, had respectively pressed forward with ardor, it was not less than an hour before they were bro't to sustain Gen. Scott, during which time his command most skillfully and gallantly maintained the conflict. Upon my arrival I found that the General had passed the wood and engaged the enemy on the Queens-town road and on the ground to the left of it, with the 9th, 11th, and 22d regiments and Towson's artillery. The 25th had been thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances. Apprehending that these corps were much exhausted, and knowing that they had suffered severely, I determined to interpose a new line with the advancing troops and thus disengage Gen. Scott and hold his brigade in reserve. Orders were accordingly given to General Ripley. The enemy's artillery at this moment occupied a hill which gave him great advantages, and was the key of the whole position. It was supported by a line of infantry. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry this artillery and seize the height. This duty was assigned to Col. Miller, while, to favor its execution, the 1st Regt. under the command of Col. Nicholas, was directed to menace and amuse the infantry. To my great mortification

this Regt. after a discharge or two, gave way and retreated some distance before it could be rallied, tho' it is believed the officers of the Regt. exerted themselves to shorten this distance. In the mean time, Col. Miller, without regard to this occurrence, advanced steadily and gallantly to his object and carried the height and the cannon. General Ripley brought up the 23d (which had also faltered) to his support and the enemy disappeared from before them. The 1st Regt. was now brought into line on the left of the 21st and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, General Porter occupying, with his command, the extreme left. About the time Col. Miller carried the enemy's cannon.

The 25th regt. under Major Jessup, was engaged in a more obstinate contest with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The major, as has been already stated had been ordered by Gen. Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank—had captured (by a detachment under Captain Ketchum) Gen. Riall and sundry other officers and shewed himself again to his own army, in a blaze of fire, which defeated or destroyed a very superior force of the enemy. He was ordered to form on the right of the 2d regiment. The enemy rallying his forces, and as is believed having received reinforcements, now attempted to drive us from our position, and regain his artillery. Our line was unshaken, and the enemy repulsed. Two other attempts having the same object, had the same issue.—Gen. Scott was again engaged in repelling the former of these; and the last I saw of him on the field of battle, he was near the head of his column, and giving to its march a direction that would have placed him on the enemy's right. It was with great pleasure I saw the good order and intrepidity of Gen. Porter's volunteers from the moment of their arrival, but during the last charge of the enemy, these qualities were conspicuous. Stimulated by the examples set them by their gallant leader, by Major Wood of the Pennsylvania corps, Colonel Dobbin of New-York, and by their officers generally, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy's line, and made all the prisoners which were taken at this point of the action.

Having been for some time wounded, and being a good deal exhausted by loss of blood, it became my wish to devolve the command on General Scott, and retire from the field; but on enquiry, I had the misfortune to learn, that he was disabled by wounds; I therefore kept my post, and had the satisfaction to see the enemy's last effort repulsed. I now consigned the command to General Ripley.

While retiring from the field, I saw and felt that the victory was complete on our part, if proper measures were promptly adopted to secure it. The exhaustion of the men, was however such as made some refreshment necessary. They particularly required water. I was myself extremely sensible of the want of this necessary article. I therefore believed it proper that Gen. Ripley and the troops should return to camp, after bringing off the dead, the wounded and the artillery; and in this I saw no difficulty, as the enemy had entirely ceased to act. Within an hour after my arrival in camp I was informed that Gen. Ripley had returned without annoyance and in good order. I now sent for him and after giving him my reasons for the measure I was about to adopt, ordered him to put the troops into the best possible condition; to give to them necessary refreshment; to take with him the picquets and camp guards, and every other description of force; to put himself on the field of battle as the day dawned and there to meet and beat the enemy if he again appeared. To this order he made no objection, and I relied upon its execution. It was not executed. I feel most sensibly how inadequate are my powers in speaking of the troops, to do justice either to their merits or to my own sense of them. Under able direction, they might have done more and better.

From the preceding detail, you have now evidence of the distinguished gallantry of Gens. Scott and Porter, of Col. Miller and Major Jessup.

Of the 1st brigade, the Chief, with his Aid-de-camp Worth, his Major of Brigade Smith, and every commander of battalion, were wounded.

The 2d brigade suffered less; but as a brigade, their conduct entitled them to the applause of their country. After the enemy's strong position had been carried by the 21st, and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, the 1st and 23d assumed a new character. They could not again be shaken or dismayed. Maj. McFarland of the latter fell nobly at the head of his battalion.

Under the command of Gen. Porter, the militia Volunteers of Pennsylvania and New-York stood undismayed amidst their hottest fire, and repulsed the veterans opposed to them. The Canadian Volunteers, commanded by Col. Wilson, are reported by Gen. Porter as having merited and received his approbation.

The corps of artillery commanded by Major Hindman behaved with its usual gallantry.—Captain Towson's company, attached to the 1st brigade, was the first and last engaged, and during the whole conflict maintained that high character which they had previously won by their skill and their valor. Capt. Biddle and Richie were both wounded early in the action, but refused to quit the field. The latter declared that he never would leave his piece, and true to his engagement fell by its side, covered with wounds.

The staff of the army had its peculiar merit & distinction. Col. Gardner, Adj. General, tho' ill; was on horseback and did all in his power; his assistant, Major Jones, was very active and useful. My gallant Aids-de Camp, Austin and Spencer, had many and critical duties to perform, in the discharge of which the latter fell; I shall ever think of this young man with pride and regret; regret, that his career has been so short—pride, that it has been honorable and distinguished.—The Engineers, Maj. McRee and Wood, were greatly distinguished on this day, and their high military talents exerted with great effect—they were much under my eye and near my person, and to their assistance a great deal is fairly to be ascribed. I most earnestly recommend them, as worthy of the highest trust and confidence. The staff of Gens. Ripley and Porter discovered great zeal and attention to duty. Lt. E. B. Randolph of the 20th regt. is entitled to notice, his courage was conspicuous.

I enclose a return of our loss; those noted as missing, may generally be numbered with the dead. The enemy had but little opportunity of making prisoners.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.  
**JACOB BROWN.**  
Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Secretary at War.

Here follows a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the Left Division of the army commanded by Maj. Gen. Brown, in the action of the afternoon and night of the 25th July, 1814, at the Falls of Niagara.

**INDIAN NEWS.**  
*From the Missouri Gazette, Extra, of July 27.*

We should have furnished our readers with the following narrative of the late attempt to reach Prairie du Chien before now, had we not expected a statement before now of those who have returned.—In this we have been disappointed, but assure our readers that although the following has been gleaned from conversation with some of the officers, yet it will be substantially correct.

**DISASTER!**  
As soon as Governor Clark returned from his successful expedition to Prairie du Chien, it was thought proper by Brig. Gen. Howard, commanding in this district, who had in the interim returned to this place, from Kentucky, to send a force to relieve the volunteers and preserve the acquisition so important to the welfare of our country.

For this purpose, Lieutenant Campbell, of the 1st regiment, acting as brigade major, was intrusted with the command of 24 regulars and 56 rangers, in three keel boats; the contractor and sutlers' boat in company.

The whole party, including boats, men and women, amounted to about 153 souls, reached Rock River, within 180 or 200 miles of the Prairie, without any accident. As soon as they entered the rapids, they were visited by hundreds of Sacs and Foxes, some of the latter bearing letters from the garrison above, to St. Louis; the officers being unacquainted with Indian manners, imagined the savages to be friendly; to this fatal security may be attributed the catastrophe which followed.—It appears that the sutlers and

contractor's boat, had arrived near the head of the rapids, and proceeded on, having on board the ammunition, with a sergeant's guard; the rangers in two barges followed, and had proceeded two miles in advance of the commander's barge—the latter inclined to the east side in search of the main channel, and being on a lee shore, proceeded with much difficulty; and as the gale increased were drifted into shoal water, within a few yards of a high bank, covered with grass waist high; a few steps from the bow and stern, an umbrage of willows act from the shore.

In this position the commanding officer thought proper to remain until the wind abated—sentries were placed at proper intervals, and the men were occupied in cooking, when the report of several guns announced an attack. At the first fire all the sentries were killed, and before those on shore could reach the barge, 15 or 20 out of 31 were killed and wounded. At this time the force and intentions of the Indians were fully developed.

On each shore the savages were observed in quick motion, some in canoes, crossing to the battle ground—others were observed running from above and below to the scene of attack; in a few minutes, from 5 to 700 were assembled on the bank and among the willows, within a few yards of the bow and stern of the barges. The Indians gave the whoop, and commenced a tremendous fire. The surviving brave men in the barge cheered and returned the fire from a swivel and fire-arms. At this critical juncture, Lts. Reclor and Riggs of the fangers, who commanded the two barges ahead, did not hear the guns, but saw the smoke, and concluded an attack was made; dropped down; Riggs' boat stranded about 100 yards below Campbell's, and Reclor, to avoid a like misfortune, and preserve himself from a raking fire, anchored above—both barges opened a brisk fire on the Indians; but as the enemy fired from covers, it is thought little execution was done. About one hour was spent in this unequal contest, when Campbell's barge was discovered on fire, to relieve which, Reclor cut his cable and fell to windward of him, and took out the survivors. Finding he could not assist Riggs, having a number of wounded on board, and in danger of running on a lee shore, he made the best of his way to this place, where he arrived on Sunday evening last.

It is feared that the sutlers and contractor's boats have been captured, as they were not less than 6 miles ahead, and must be ignorant of the transaction below. Mr. B. O'Fallen owned and conducted the sutler's baggage. The contractor's barge had a full load of provision; so that in the event of their capture, the savages will glut their vengeance on the 20 or 30 defenceless men, and obtain a supply of about 200 lbs. of gun-powder, a considerable quantity of merchandise, and upwards of 2000 lbs. of pork, flour, whiskey, &c.

**Killed and Wounded.**  
There were 8 regulars killed, and 14 wounded—2 died on their passage to this place. One ranger killed and 4 wounded on board of Lt. Reclor's barge.

Brigade Major Campbell and Dr. Stewart are severely wounded.

Two women and a child were severely wounded—one of the women and a child is since dead.

Just as we had finished detailing the above unfortunate affair, we received the glad tidings of the arrival of Lt. Riggs at Cape au Gray—he lost 3 men killed and 4 wounded. Would to Heaven we could account for the remaining two barges.

**Consolatory.**  
As we were preparing the foregoing for press, gun-boat Governor Clark, commanded by Capt. Yeiser, arrived here in nine days from Prairie du Chien, with the contractor's and sutler's barges, which were fortunately relieved as the Indians were about to board them.

From the officers of the Governor Clark, we have received the following very important news from the Prairie. On the 17th inst. the long expected British force appeared in view, marching from the Ousconsin toward the village; the line of regular troops, militia and Indians extended about two miles, with 24 flags flying. A British officer arrived at the fort demanding its surrender; Lieut. Perkins returned for answer that he was able and prepared to defend the post entrusted to his charge. Before the return of his flag the British commenced a fire upon the Gov. Clark, from a small

battery of three three which was immediately from a six pounder from t Soon after the firing, com large body of Indians troops crossed to the island of the village, and enable fire on the boat at pier of fence and screen themselves from the grape which poured from the batteries in the contest con hours, until the gun-bo several shot between w ter, when it was concluded down the river. By this down the narrow channel to run the gauntlet through masonry nearly 9 miles.

On approaching the ra Yeiser sent his skiff with down to reconnoitre, wh ed Riggs' boat engaged w and Campbell's barge on appearances induced the to return and the Indi them to come on shore their view the English i ing them to be Mackina

Before the return of notting boat, the Gov the contractor's and s Those on board were ign fate of the boats below, in the course of a q hour have been in the p savages, if they had n videntally snatched from

Several were wounde the Governor Clark, v snr Henderson & Ensig severely. Five privates ed—one died on the w day after his leg was a

**MARYLAND GA**  
**ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY**

The Friends of Peace Congressional District, Anne Arundel and S counties, and the City have determined to sup HARRIS, Esquire, as tive from said District t great.

**FRANCE TICKET FOR COUNTY.**  
John Stewart, [R] Edward Griffith, [B]

**FOR CARROLL.**  
Col. Wm. Potter, [W] Matthew Driver, [R]

**FOR TALE.**  
Ed. N. Hambleton, [J] John Caldwell, [A]

**FOR VOICES.**  
E. K. Wilson, [L] T. N. Williams, [R]

**FOR ALLEG.**  
Wm. M. Mahon, [J] Wm. Hilberry, [J]

**FOR FREDER.**  
Jno. H. Thomas, [J] Chas. Jno. Thomas, [J]

**FOR GREENS.**  
Gideon Emory, [J] Wm. Carnichael, [R]

**FOR PRINCE-G.**  
Wm. Dent Smith, [A] Henry Waring, [T]

The latest advices state Head Quarters to be at two miles from Washing; the regiment from this C said to be at the Forest mile and a half distant guard of the enemy, while Brick Church. As Gen hourly receiving reinforce be confidently looked for, is said to be commanded b

A Frigate, Schooner and eight Barges, are the only in sight of this place.

Died, in this City, m day morning, Mr. HARRIS the 26th year of his age.

**For the Maryl**  
No.

Some additional the conduct of the ryland, and in an mours of the war made. Intelligence made themselves the nature of our ments, and the po laugh at the notion to be declared by vernment, and ca state authorities former is a libe produce a state of ed with the most carry it on, it may war is declared, states all the bu fence while its o be exhausted reign conquest. not in the conten framers of our why have they m







